

Raleigh Daily Tribune

Vol. I.—No. 108.

SECOND EDITION.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15 1897.

4:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

\$6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

REVOLUTION EXPLAINED

Ex-Sheriff Hickey Tells Why Bakersville Went Democratic.

WHITE CHANGES POINT OF ATTACK

SEVERAL APPLICANTS FOR DR. SANDERLIN'S PLACE.

Duncan Seems to be in the Lead for Collector Since White's Withdrawal—Kinston and La Grange Postmasterships.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 14.—Ex-Sheriff Hickey is in great distress. He heard the appalling news today, that for the first time in its eventful career, Bakersville, the historic mountain metropolis, elected this week a Democratic Mayor. The old Republican warhorse of Mitchell was wearing a broad crepe band on his hat today, and in explanation said to The Tribune that he was distressed almost to death over the Bakersville election. There can be but one explanation of the startling revolution, he said, with great wet tears in his eyes. "You see it happened this way," said the old veteran sorrowfully, "George Pritchard was busy about court matters, Rich Pearson was planting flowers and setting out shrubbery at Richmond Hill and the old sheriff was here in Washington on a pie hunt." When last seen, "the old sheriff" was heading towards the botanical garden, in search of information as to when the flower planting season is over.

Ex-Collector White has abandoned the collectorship fight in the Eastern district. Secretary Hyams yesterday filed his application in the treasury department for deputy third auditor. This position is now held by Dr. Sanderlin, of North Carolina, who is incapacitated by severe illness. Among the other North Carolina applicants are Col. Council Wooten, of Lenoir county; John T. Cramer, of Davidson; State Senator Whedbee, of Hertford; Mr. Farmer, of Henderson.

Mr. White's withdrawal as a candidate for collector is said to be in Duncan's interest for that place. Col. Skinner's illness has delayed the appointment. His endorsement will probably decide the matter. He is completely prostrated by a serious bilious attack, and under the doctor's injunction, no one is allowed to see him.

It is about settled, said Col. Wooten today, that Albert Miller will be appointed postmaster at La Grange, and that the old postmaster, McK. Hunter, will be appointed postmaster at Kinston.

Recorder of Deeds Cheatham was one of the few callers who saw the President today. He called to thank the President for his appointment and was cordially received.

Mrs. Walker, member of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association and vice president from North Carolina, returns home tomorrow from the annual meeting of the association at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Walker is chairman of the committee on tomb and member of the finance committee.

SENATOR COKE DEAD.

He Was a Brother of the Late Secretary of State Coke.

Waco, Tex., May 14.—Ex-Senator Richard Coke died at 1:50 o'clock this morning. His remains will be embalmed and lie in state at the mansion until Sunday at 10 a. m. when the funeral will take place. It will be a State funeral.

Senator Coke was a Virginian by birth and was the elder brother of the late Octavius Coke, of Raleigh.

Ninety Shocks of Earthquake.

London, May 14.—A special dispatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says that no fewer than ninety earthquake shocks have been felt in South Australia during the last three days. The subterranean disturbances were particularly severe at Kingston, where buildings were damaged, and the inhabitants are living in tents for safety.

WILL BE BURIED IN BROOKLYN.

An Old Confederate Captain Passes Over the River

New York, May 14.—Capt. Wm. Watson Taylor, who fought with Lee, will be interred in the new Confederate burying ground in Mount Hope cemetery, Brooklyn, today. His will be the third body to be laid to rest in the plot. The gray monument to the Confederate dead will be unveiled May 22nd.

Captain Taylor was one of the committee of arrangements for the event. He died at his home, No. 1 Warren Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at the age of 75. The funeral services will be held in St. Ann's church, Clinton and Livingston streets, at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Captain Taylor enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Virginia regiment, in April, 1861, and was in every important engagement. He was twice wounded. Only nine men of the one hundred and two who enlisted answered the final roll call after Appomattox.

War Still Goes On.

Athens, May 14.—The town of Preveza is now being closely besieged by the Greeks who are also bombarding Actium, near the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, from the sea.

A dispatch received late this afternoon from Arta says that a bloody engagement has been proceeding since early this morning near Gribovo, between the Greeks and Turks.

BRICE ON PARTY PLATFORMS

CONSIDERS FREE SILVER A HARMLESS ISSUE.

Will Support the Democratic Ticket Regardless of Platform Declarations—Silver Democrats Smile.

Washington, May 14.—Exactly what will be ex-Senator Brice's position in the coming Ohio campaign has been the subject of much comment, but in a publication today he settled the matter. "I shall," he says, "support the Democratic ticket without regard to the platform. And most Democrats feel as I do, in Ohio and elsewhere. They will support the party. They prefer their own platform, but if it cannot be obtained in exactly the form they desire, they will still do what they can for party success.

"A great party such as the Democratic party cannot be easily formed, regardless of the money plank of the platform that may be formulated, and I believe the Democrats of New York feel about the same way.

There is only one thing likely to be introduced into our Ohio platform, this fall that may cause serious opposition or dissension. That, of course, is the silver question. It is a much more harmless one today than formerly. All the declarations made last year could follow a mere party declaration on the subject. Today not even alarm could result from a declaration for free silver. I say this because the march of progress in the commercial world during the last few months has been so great as to make any such declaration distasteful rather than harmful. So that this question of silver coinage, no longer practical, but merely accidental, cannot be the cause of division among Democrats, who, on other subjects, could readily agree, and there is no longer that heat and friction manifested in the past.

When silver Democrats here read this statement today they smiled audibly.

The Virginia Democratic Association considered the Brice statement tonight, and emphatically resolved to recognize as Democrats only those who supported the Chicago platform in the last Presidential election.

Florida Elects a Senator.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 14.—Stephen R. Mallory was elected United States Senator today on the twenty-fifth ballot. The vote was: Mallory, 53; Chipley, 44. Call, 1. Chipley led after the roll call on the third ballot, but the changing of votes gave the election to Mallory.

Senator-elect Mallory was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1876, was elected to the Senate in 1880 and was re-elected in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat.

Opposition to Bull Fighting.

Chihuahua, Mexico, May 14.—Strong opposition to bull fighting is being manifested here owing to the numerous tragedies that have recently occurred in the bull ring. One of the bull fighters who was gored at a fight here last Sunday has just died and two others who were injured are in a serious condition.

Greek Position Attacked.

Arta, May 14.—The Turks attacked Col. Barakatli's brigade of Greek troops from the heights of Gribovo, in troops from an early hour this morning, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued which lasted until mid-day. The result of the battle has not yet been received here.

Sultan's Reply to the Powers.

Constantinople, May 14.—In response to the joint note of the representatives of the powers offering to mediate between Turkey and Greece, the Porte today informed the foreign ambassadors that it would consider the question of mediation after the festival of Bairam, which ends Sunday.

Death of a Novelist's Mother.

Edinburgh, May 14.—Mrs. Stevenson, mother of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, died here today of pneumonia.

Turks March on Domoko.

Larissa, May 14.—The Turkish army under Edhem Pasha is marching upon Domoko and has already occupied five villages en route.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

Unqualified Opposition to the Senate Bill Sugar Schedule.

BILL WILL NOT PASS AS REPORTED

EARLY ACTION CONSIDERED HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

The Country May Consider Itself Fortunate if the Tariff Bill is Passed by August—Delay Costing the Country Many Millions.

Washington, May 14.—Discussing the Senate tariff bill with a western Republican Senator, the President emphasized his unqualified disapproval of the Senate sugar schedule. The statement was positive enough to dispose of all the conflicting reports concerning his attitude towards that schedule of the bill. The statement goes further and represents the President as saying that he has no idea the bill will pass the Senate as reported by the finance committee, and so confident is he on this point that he is not disturbed at the possibility of interposing his official disapproval. Speaking of a possible expeditious disposition of the bill, a leading Republican Senator today said: "To assume that the bill will be debated in the Senate, go back to this House and there undergo more or less debate and be agreed upon by the conference committee all by the first of July is preposterous."

The dilatory way in which the bill has been handled in the Senate indicates that the same waste of time will continue until the end, and the people of the country may be thankful if they get this bill on the statute books before August. There are 72 separate paragraphs in the bill, aside from the internal revenue, reciprocity and other features of the measure. After general debate, the Senate considers the bill by items, starting at the beginning, and to assume that the 800 paragraphs in the bill can be disposed of in the regular way, to say nothing of the general debate, inside of six weeks, is to say something entirely improbable from past experience of the Senate in tariff legislation.

It is generally believed here that, if it had not been for the sugar schedule, the bill would have been ready for the Senate two weeks earlier. But after the bill was reported, only two months were put to work figuring out the ad valorem equivalents, and that is why the delay has taken place in preparing the comparative tables. If this long delay was not costing the merchants of the country and the public revenues millions of dollars, there would be less complaint heard about it. Under the circumstances, however, there is loud and bitter complaint, and it comes from all parts of the country about this wholly unnecessary and unnecessary delay.

There are a lot of sugar trust agents here constantly looking after the interests of that organization. The one amazing expression of opinion heard here on every side is as to why the House sugar schedule should have been changed for the apparent purpose of pleasing the sugar trust. The sugar growers did not ask any change. They were satisfied with the House schedule. The representatives of every sugar-growing State have uttered their protest against the Senate schedule. No one even claims that the consumers asked for the Senate sugar schedule. Who, then, did ask for it? The only persons who can be found to have asked for that schedule, or who are attempting to defend it, excepting the members of the committee who made up the schedule, are representatives of the sugar trust or persons closely connected with it.

Senators who hold stock in the sugar trust are naturally lenient toward any legislation in behalf of the institution. Indignation is almost at white heat among members of the House because the party and this Republican Congress are subject to the odium of a schedule gotten up in the apparent interest of the sugar trust against the wishes of the sugar growers and sugar consumers.

FAME BOUGHT WITH MILLIONS.

Miss Vanderbilt's Reward for Marrying an Impecunious Duke.

London, May 14.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough visited Queen Victoria today and will dine and sleep at Windsor Castle.

The young woman who has now achieved the highest social honor known in England, an invitation to dine with the Queen, was about eighteen months ago a plain, untitled American girl with exceedingly wealthy parents.

Until November 6th, 1895, she was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and her claim to social distinction was based upon the fact that her family's million had gained them a prominent position in New York society.

On the date mentioned the young Duke of Marlborough married Miss Vanderbilt at St. Thomas' church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, and with the world that pronounced them man and wife she became a full-fledged Duchess and a member of the British nobility.

EARLY CABINET MEETING.

Cuban Matters Considered—President Off for Philadelphia.

Washington, May 14.—It has not been decided that the President will send a message to Congress recommending that an appropriation be made for the purchase of food and clothing for destitute Americans in Cuba. The matter is under consideration by the President and was under consideration at today's cabinet meeting. It is understood that the sending of a message will depend largely on information received from Cuba between now and Monday. This information will come from Consul General Lee and W. J. Calhoun.

The cabinet session began before 10:30 o'clock. This was because the President was scheduled to leave for Philadelphia at 12:45 o'clock. All callers were turned away. The cabinet was at work for over two hours, and the Cuban situation was the principal topic discussed.

The President, accompanied by the Vice President and all the cabinet except Secretaries Sherman and Long, left on schedule time over the Pennsylvania road for Philadelphia to attend the dedication of the Washington monument in Fairmount park tomorrow. Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, Representative Bailey of Texas, and Secretary Porter accompanied them.

They will attend a reception by the Union League Club tonight. After the ceremonies tomorrow, at which the President will make a brief address, the party will return to Washington, leaving Philadelphia at 9 o'clock in the evening.

JERSEY LILY DIVORCED.

A Faded Lily Now and Few Care About Her Fortunes.

New York, May 14.—Mrs. Langtry, the erstwhile "Jersey Lily," has obtained a divorce from her husband. At last the divorce which she had sought for so long has been granted. She started and allowed the divorce to be granted by default. Dispatches from Lakeport, Cal., say that yesterday afternoon Judge Crump, sitting in the superior court in that place, granted the petition of the once famous actress.

It was in 1853 that Emile Charles Le Breton was born on the little island of Jersey. Her father was Dean Le Breton, and at one time was considered the handsomest man in England. Had the divorce been granted when she first tried to get it, some ten years ago, the result might have been far different from what it now will be. Then she was at the height of her fame as an actress and beauty, and the notoriety she had won in European court circles was so recent she seemed to shine in reflected glory. Sir John Mills brought about her introduction to the Prince of Wales, and when the latter signified his approval her fame was no longer confined to the stage. When Mrs. Langtry was the height of fashion, that she met General Grant. He was on his tour around the world and was the special guest at a reception given by Lord Houghton. Though the divorce was not granted until now, Mrs. Langtry was asked to take General Grant to dinner. Much was made of the incident.

DOOR COMFORT FOR STARVING PEOPLE.

Must Americans in Cuba Perish With Hunger.

Washington, May 14.—Already serious objections are suggested as to sending an appropriation by Congress for the relief of the starving Americans in Cuba. Speaking of the matter today Senator Burrows, member of the committee on appropriations, said:

"We are going to feed the Spanish army and assist Weyler in his campaign? The distribution of relief is almost impossible and the scheme thoroughly impracticable. How is the citizenship of the people asking relief to be determined? It is the duty of the investigation of the citizenship of very starving woman and child who ask relief?"

"We will be prevented from taking care of the Americans in the insurgent line and must leave distress and war in the insurgent hospitals. We shall simply be helping Spain feed her hungry people."

NEWSPAPER MAN'S PROMOTION.

Frank A. Vanderbilt Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, May 14.—Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt of Illinois, private secretary to Secretary Gage, was today appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was raised in the country and calls himself a farm boy. He attended the public schools in Aurora and Oswego, Ill., and finished his education at the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. At these institutions he made a specialty of finance and political economy. He was reporter and afterwards financial editor of the Chicago Tribune and later editor of The Economist.

During the last ten years and more Mr. Vanderbilt has been a hard student of finance and political economy, and in this field has achieved conspicuous success.

Murder and Arson.

Columbia, S. C., May 14.—William Murray, an aged resident of Levy county, from Constantine asserts positively that pressing orders have been sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief to go ahead with his operations with the greatest possible energy regardless of the negotiations.

Towns Besieged by Greeks.

Athens, May 14.—The Greek forces are besieging the towns of Nicopolis and Breveza.

STATE OF THE MARKETS

Advance in Wheat, Corn and Cotton During the Week.

SMALL TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS

NOTABLE INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Unexpected Falling off in Demand for Staple Goods—Movement of Cotton Fabrics Disappointing—Failures for the Week.

New York, May 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review tomorrow will say:

Speculators have enjoyed an advance in wheat, corn, cotton and some other products, though obliged to sell wool and sugar at lower figures in order to realize. Stocks have advanced 7 cents per 100 and trust stocks lost 38 cents without enough demand to constitute a market. Imports of merchandise, \$18,382,019 for the week at New York, are 94 per cent. larger than a year ago, making the increase 47 per cent. for the past six weeks, and have affected the exchange markets and helped further shipments of gold, which are practically balanced by receipts from the interior, and cause no serious apprehension of financial disturbance. Men feel that the present conditions are only temporary, although they tend to prevent immediate improvements in general trade and hinder immediate investments.

The output of pig iron for the week ending May 1st was 170,528 tons, against 173,279 April 1st; and the stocks unsold, exclusive of those held by the great steel making companies, increased only 8,808 tons. Several furnaces, especially those producing foundry iron, have stopped production for this month, but no important change appears in pig iron.

Failures for the week (first of May) show \$3,995,894, against \$4,138,371 last year, and \$3,069,272 in 1895.

Failures for the week were 264, against 224 last year.

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, May 14.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The unexpected falling off in the request for staple goods within a month results in a period of comparative calm at a time when general revival in demand had been looked for. Wool is in less demand and is weaker, although it is between seasons with some textile manufacturers. The movement of cotton fabrics continues disappointing and the outlook is for further restriction of production, as it requires concessions to sell goods. Print cloths are quoted lower, but the most conspicuous changes in prices are those for pig iron and steel billets, which are now the lowest on record. Among the leading articles for which quotations are unchanged are coffee, petroleum, anthracite coal and lumber. The advance for tea is based on tariff proposals and for cotton on the lookout for reduced acreage, but higher prices for nearly all cereals are not the outcome of discoveries or new conditions.

Bank clearings aggregate \$1,004,000,000 this week, 10 per cent. less than last week and 15 per cent. less than in the second week of May, 1896. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week, amount to 2,183,855 bushels, as compared with 1,739,000 bushels last week, 1,903,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,420,000 bushels three years ago, 885,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

OAK RIDGE THE WINNER.

Presbyterians Played in Bad Luck—Pitcher Had an Off Day.

Special to The Tribune.

Mebane, N. C., May 14.—Presbyterian High school and Oak Ridge played the second game today. Oak Ridge was more fortunate this time and won, score, eight to two.

Oak Ridge owes her victory to the magnificent pitching of Barker, late with the Norfolk league team. Only three hits were made off him. Jack Hopkins, who pitched for the Presbyterians, had an off day, fourteen hits being made off him in five innings; but sharp, clean fielding held the score to eight runs.

In the fifth inning, Oldham went in the box, with Tuck behind the bat. After this Oak Ridge failed to score. The blue stocking Presbyterians play the Methodists at Trinity Park Saturday. Trinity and Durham will give Capt. Oldham a royal welcome and a good crowd.

Greeks Still Being Reinforced.

London, May 14.—A dispatch to the Standard from Athens, says the anxiety growing out of the fact that the Porte has not acceded to an armistice is increasing hourly. The dispatch confirms the reports that the Government is forwarding reinforcements to Grand Duke Constantine's army, which it says is nationally imperative until an armistice shall have been arranged.

MESSAGE WILL BE SENT.

Congress Will be Urged to Relieve Americans in Cuba.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 14.—It is given out tonight by a cabinet officer that the President will adhere to his announced purpose to send a message to Congress Monday or Tuesday, urging that the necessary provision be made for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba. When asked by a cabinet officer if there was any real basis for the alarming newspaper reports of the last day or two, the President replied promptly that facts were not overdrawn, but that he apprehended no immediate crisis, and that the message he would send to Congress would not precipitate one. In asking Congress to relieve the suffering American citizens in Cuba, he was merely acting, he said, in the line of his general policy of protection to American interests everywhere and under all circumstances.

What is done in this connection by the administration will be the result of judicious deliberation, and it will vindicate the American spirit of the administration.

CHAPMAN WILL GO TO JAIL

WILL BEGIN TO SERVE HIS TERM MONDAY.

Not an Agent of the Sugar Trust—May Receive Visitors, but Cannot Have a Ticket in Jail.

Washington, May 14.—Chapman, the convicted Sugar Trust witness, will arrive here Monday afternoon and will be taken immediately on his arrival to the District Jail. The sentence is one month imprisonment and \$100 fine. There are many erroneous statements in regard to the case. Chapman was not convicted of contempt of the Senate, but of a misdemeanor against the United States. He has not asked for any pardon and has no intention of asking for any. As no moral turpitude was involved in the case, there has been a decided feeling here that the sentence of imprisonment should be remitted. Such a clamor was raised and the effort was so strongly made to involve Chapman with President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles, of the Sugar Trust, that he notified his friends some days ago that he sincerely hoped they would desist in their efforts to procure any executive clemency for him.

He has never been associated in any way with the Sugar Trust. He has never been an agent, representative or associate of President Havemeyer or Secretary Searles, and yet the idea has gone forth that in order successfully to prosecute and finally to imprison Havemeyer and Searles it is necessary that Chapman be imprisoned.

He expects to serve his sentence. He makes no complaints, finds no fault, only regretting that his name has been associated inaccurately with other prosecutions that are understood to follow, and simply says that, at the expense of his own loss of liberty, he has made it plain to business men everywhere that they must answer any question relating to their business or to other matters of which they have knowledge which an investigating committee of either house of Congress may ask.

Chapman will be permitted to receive visitors in the rotunda of the prison, but as there is no ticket or special wire in the jail, he will have to depend on the telephone of the market reports. Under the rules of the prison he will receive a deduction of five days for good behavior while incarcerated, and if not sooner pardoned, will have to serve but twenty-five days, a month being reckoned at thirty days.

The indictments against Havemeyer and Searles will be tried Monday, and the cases can be disposed of, said District Attorney Davis today, in a half hour.

VERDICT FOR A LARGE SUM.

New York City Loses Suit for Nearly a Million.

New York, May 14.—After dragging through the courts for nearly twenty years a decision was handed down today in the famous suit brought against the mayor of New York by C. J. Campbell. The verdict allows Campbell \$818,674 for infringement of a patent relief valve for use on fire engines. The suit was commenced November 24th, 1877. May 24, 1884, letters patent on a relief valve for use on steam fire engines and pumps were granted to James Knibbs, who later assigned his right in the patent to Christopher J. Campbell. The New York fire department fitted the city's engines with the valve and the saving to the city by the use of the valve was very large. There was a dispute at the time about the amount of money due Campbell for the patent. Campbell made claims which were alleged to be excessive. They were not paid and the suit followed. Almost endless litigation was the result.

It will probably be several years before the case is definitely settled, as the city will undoubtedly carry it to the United States circuit court of appeals and, if necessary, to the United States Supreme court.

Base Ball Scores.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	10	2	10
New York	2	1	0
Pittsburgh	3	0	4
Washington	0	0	0
St. Louis	4	0	0
Baltimore	2	1	0
Louisville	1	0	0
Philadelphia	4	0	1

THE CASE OF DR. M. A. CHEEK

HISTORY OF AN AFFAIR OF INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

The Claim of a Citizen of North Carolina Submitted to Arbitration—An Honorable American Outraged by a French Cook.

Written for the Tribune.

Appos of the recent settlement arrived at between the governments of the United States and Siam, submitting the long pending Cheek claim against Siam to arbitration and the decision of Lord Justice Hannen of the English high court of judicature as arbitrator, I propose to enter briefly into the diplomatic phase of this first claim against a despotic and treacherous government, which seems not to have been taken cognizance of by the diplomatic representatives of the United States government in Siam under the late administration.

While not necessary, it is perhaps essential to introduce the claimant in this case and give a brief account of his career in Siam prior to his lamentable association with the Siamese government. Dr. M. A. Cheek was a son of the late A. W. Cheek of Orange County, North Carolina. In 1874, at the age of 21, he went as a missionary physician to the Laos in northern Siam under the auspices of the North American Presbyterian church of the United States, and during his connection of twelve years with the mission he acquired an acquaintance over and inspired a respect from the natives of the land to a degree to which no other foreigner has yet attained.

For many years prior to 1883 a large English corporation in the east with an important branch in Bangkok, Siam, had many expensive but unsuccessful attempts to open up the teak timber forests of northern Siam. Burnham had been monopolized the teak trade and the Borneo Company, Limited, the corporation referred to, knowing Dr. Cheek's influence among the Laos tribes in 1884, made him an offer relative to developing the teak industry of the Laos Provinces, which he accepted on the condition of his obtaining the consent of his board of directors in the United States.

About this time Dr. Cheek was compelled to take a trip to America to recuperate his health. While here he obtained the consent of the mission to embark in the teak timber business in Siam as the agent of the Borneo Company, at Chingmai. On his return to Siam however, Dr. Cheek found that he was unable to secure forest leases in any but his own name and not transferrable. This simply altered the arrangement with the Borneo Company, whereby he became a contractor for instead of a salaried servant of that company, and after a year or two negotiated his severing his connection with the mission.

Phase let it be observed that at this time a forest lease could not be obtained by or for an Englishman in the kingdom of Siam. Siamese were aware of the trouble then going on in Bangkok, just across the Salween river from Siam, concerning leases of teak forests to the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, which the following year (1885) resulted in the annexation of Burma to the British East Indian possessions.

In the early part of the year 1885 Dr. Cheek entered into an agreement with the Borneo Company to deliver teak wood in Bangkok for a period of four years at a given price, the company advancing Dr. Cheek, as required, the purchasing and working of the wood (\$20,000 Mexican). At the expiration of this agreement, though the Borneo Company had realized handsome profits they thought Dr. Cheek was making too much and proposed a new agreement with a twenty-five per cent reduction on the prices of his wood delivered at Bangkok. Cheek refused, and as he loved the company about \$50,000 they threatened to crush him. Cheek had teak and elephants to the value of over \$100,000, besides his immense forest leases, which to a man with capital, were worth another \$200,000.

France, as yet, was an undreamed of quantity in Siam, but on the other hand England was an ever present factor, and had but recently extended the boundary of her East Indian Empire to the western boundary of Siam by the annexation of Burma.

Siam's only fear of absorption was from the great and famous colonizer, and Great Britain must under no circumstances be allowed to secure a foothold in the fair land of the white elephant. A splendid opportunity had presented itself for a lesson in Siamese diplomacy. Dr. Cheek had snatched, as it were, the king's own brother from the jaws of death. From a dangerous melody H. R. H. Prince Sonabondit had been restored to health by "White Magician," and he, a citizen of the United States, a country with a policy the very reverse of the policy of Great Britain, was the instrument, with which, under the pretense of gratitude England must be kept out.

France had never given Siam a moment's uneasiness—England had. "The Siamese royalist," under the name of "pursuits" was the title of a sarcastic article which appeared in the London and China Express during June or July, 1889, relating to the following agreement which had been entered into on the 23d day of April, preceding, by the parties therein named:

"Articles of agreement between His Royal Highness Prince Warawan Naresen (hereinafter called Warawan) and M. A. Cheek, (hereinafter called Cheek) a citizen of the United States, residing in Siam.

"First, That Warawan agrees to advance to Cheek the sum of 600,000 ticals to be used in the working of teak forests and purchasing of teak wood.

"Second, That Cheek shall, by way of security, execute a bill of sale mortgage in favor of Warawan, on all teak wood now belonging to Cheek, according to a schedule accompanying this agreement, and on teak wood that may be worked or purchased by him during the currency of this agreement; also on 75 elephants now belonging to Cheek and on elephants which may be purchased by, or which may become the property of Cheek during the currency of this agreement. Cheek shall pay to Warawan interest at the rate of five per cent on all moneys advanced to him by Warawan.

"Third, That Cheek will deliver at Bangkok, at an estimated price of 3 pikot all wood that may be worked or purchased at Bangkok the estimated price of 3 pikot shall be released and Cheek shall draw on Warawan for the amount of money so released for carrying on work in country.

"Fourth, That at the end of each season (about the 31st of March) Cheek shall make up his books and render a statement of the amount of wood in stock, the value of such wood and the actual cost of wood delivered in Bangkok during the season, the difference be-

tween the actual cost of the wood delivered in Bangkok and the estimated cost of three pikot shall be debited or credited as the amount may be found to be greater or less than the estimated cost of three pikot. In reckoning the cost of the wood delivered in Bangkok, Cheek shall include all expenses incurred in the handling of the wood. Cheek shall receive no salary.

"Fifth, That Cheek shall have the management of the working of the teak forests, and of the buying and selling of the wood. Cheek will sell the wood at Bangkok, or will cut up and ship the wood as may be most profitable to the parties to this agreement. Provided, that the wood is not sold at a price of less than 3 pikot. Cheek shall not sell the wood at a less rate than 3 pikot, except with the knowledge of Warawan. If the wood cannot be sold at a price amounting to 3 pikot, Warawan shall have the option of taking the wood over at the price of 2 pikot, or disposing of it.

"Sixth, That Cheek shall make up his books at the end of each year (March 31st) and the profits realized shall be divided as follows: Warawan shall receive one-third and Cheek shall receive two-thirds of the net profits.

"Seventh, That during the currency of this agreement all forest leases now held by Cheek or which may be acquired by him shall become the property of Warawan.

"Eighth, That said teak wood now held by Cheek except 4,000 logs to be delivered to the Borneo Company, and all the wood worked by him during the currency of this agreement shall be dealt with according to the terms of the agreement.

"Ninth, That this agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years from the date of signing unless Cheek shall at any time settle up his account and pay to Warawan such sums of money as may be due Warawan by him.

"Tenth, That Cheek shall from time to time advise Warawan of all transactions connected with the working, purchasing and selling of the wood.

"Eleventh, It is hereby agreed that no losses incurred in the management of the business shall be shared by Warawan."

(Signed.) "WARAWAN NAKORN, M. A. CHEEK."

"WITNESS: "DEAWONGA."

This agreement was duly registered at the United States Legation in Siam. The British acting consul-general in Bangkok in behalf of English interests in Siam, made frequent vigorous protests to his royal highness, Prince Deawongse, the Siamese minister for foreign affairs, against the consummation of the foregoing agreement, asserting that it would be construed as favoritism to subjects of the United States "to the prejudice of old established English companies." At that time there was no thought of French aggression in Siam, and Deawongse, the Bismarck of the East, was at no pains to conceal his dislike of any thing English in Siam which might eventually afford Great Britain a pretext to deal with Siam as she had dealt with Burma.

Clause seven of the foregoing agreement, inserted by request of Deawongse, was for the purpose of annulling the charge of favoritism made by the British consul and, also for paying the way for a proclamation issued shortly afterwards forbidding the sale of any forests in Siam to any European.

The Siamese, with the fate of Burma as a lesson, were determined that no English company should acquire the right to complain of the laws and establish usage of their despotic government. Cheek was a citizen of a country, whose foreign policy was the reverse of that of Great Britain, as to foreign aggression and colonization.

Many Burmese subjects had acquired leases of valuable forest property in Siam prior to the annexation of Burma by England, and during the year of 1888, after Cheek had severed his connection with the Borneo Company, that company threw unlimited capital into the north of Siam to buy all wood not worked from Cheek's own forests, and on the 23d day of January, 1890, Dr. Cheek's capital was increased by the Siamese from 600,000 to 800,000 ticals (\$300,000 to \$400,000), in order to enable him to contract with Burmese subjects for all their wood for a number of years, large advances of money being required to make such contracts.

The French eagle had not, as yet, left its nest, as it were, in Cochinchina, and Siam's sole object was to keep English interests out of the kingdom. In short she wanted no entangling alliances with Great Britain, which might move that country to motherly compassion and protection. Siam, in fact, had no desire to be colonized by "red coats."

In the year of 1890 the rains were light, and there was not sufficient water in the rivers to float wood to market, consequently Cheek failed to get enough down to pay his interest and carry on his business up country. The Siamese government, interested in the offers of additional capital. The Siamese knew Cheek's business was on a firm basis, and they only desired to keep the English companies out of the country.

There was, as yet, not even a French dancing master in Bangkok, and the consulate's cook had just ordered his distillery.

In 1891 there was less water than in the preceding year, and Cheek again got no wood to market, at least not sufficient to pay his interest and carry on his work up country, but a great change had taken place in the foreign policy of England. English proposals for being courted, and Cheek could not be indulged. The Borneo Company, one of the "old established," which, a few years previously, had been treated with so little consideration by the Siamese foreign minister, had to be appeased.

A FRENCH STORY.

A considerate amount of money in the culinary art, at his country's consulate in Bangkok, decided to embark in a more independent work.

About the beginning of 1891, he ordered an outfit from his sunny France, for extracting alcoholic spirits from rice. In due course of time the distillery arrived, when, to his chagrin, he had no where to set it up. In fact, the treaty between France and Siam, as amended by what was known as the spirit convention in Bangkok, in 1890, allowed a Frenchman to manufacture spirits in Siam, but provided no land on which to engage in the business. The French Consul appealed to the Siamese foreign minister, but in vain. The Siamese would not lease.

The French Consul then demanded an indemnity, or pay for the still and time of the cook, 200,000 large Mexican dollars, worth in gold at that time about seventy cents each. The Siamese Government disregarded the demand for some time, and one day when the price of silver had risen to four francs in the dollar, the French Consul increased his demand to \$50,000. The Siamese would not heed it.

Monsieur Pavie, a French explorer in the East, afterwards French Minister at Bangkok, was seeking a trade route from Saigon to Nunnan, in Southern

China, and for a cheap route, was very much impressed by the beautiful Mekong river, which ran through Siamese territory. Some enterprising Frenchman discovered that the left bank of the Mekong formerly belonged to Siam, then a French possession. The French eagle was soaring over the valley of the Mekong, and the shadows could be seen from the royal palace of Siam.

England must have such interests in Siam as would interest France to give down, having no money to put into the safes of English companies, and Siam could not make too many concessions to England through her citizens in the land of the "White Elephant."

The French Consul in Bangkok was clamoring for justice to cooks—one of Dr. Cheek's best forest leases (which, by clause, seven of the agreements between the Borneo Company and Warawan) went into the safe of the Borneo Company. Others soon followed. An American subject was of little consequence, any way.

Before the rains came on in 1892, Dr. Cheek, having no money to put into his wood, about 20,000 logs in main river, was offered by the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (another large English company doing business in Siam) 4½ pikot, with an advance of \$100,000 without interest for 30,000 logs to be delivered in Bangkok during the following season or so, soon as he might be able to deliver the wood in Bangkok. This money would have enabled Cheek to pay the accumulated interest, raft all his wood and carry on his work up country, but the Siamese said nay! and prevented the trade.

Every attempt made by Dr. Cheek to obtain money for his work was thwarted by the Siamese foreign minister.

The writer proceeded to his post at Rahary, 250 miles up the Menam river from Bangkok, where all wood floating down singly is collected and put into rafts. The rains came early, and the wood began to arrive. I had no money, but two, as I thought, open hearted Chinese timber merchants offered to lend me what money I required for rafting, provided they could get the refusal of four thousand logs of wood, at market rates, on its arrival at Bangkok. I accepted the overture accordingly, and had rafted and sent off about 10,000 logs of wood when I received a telegram from the duty station at Chinot that all my goods had been seized and appropriated by officers of the Siamese government. I ceased work, discharged my force of employees, and waited events. I found out later that the goods had been sent money to raft all wood which arrived at Rahary from those wily Chinamen—they were simply acting for the Siamese government, and getting my services free of charge.

The Siamese government began seizing Dr. Cheek's goods in August, 1892, but Cheek remained in Chinot, his headquarters, until the following January, thinking that a vigorous protest from the United States Legation in Bangkok against the action of the Siamese government would cause him to reconsider his action, and release the wood. Cheek even thought were it necessary for his protection, that the United States government at Washington would, when advised, stretch forth its strong arm and call a halt on such shameful oppression of a native citizen of the United States, whose ancestors had fought for freedom at the battle of Alamance. He little knew that in a foreign land he was the inferior of any European subject. A French cook outranked him ten to one.

In the early part of 1893, after Cheek had sold all of his forest leases and passed into the hands of Englishmen, he went to Bangkok, and through the United States Legation, sent a memorial to Washington with a claim of \$300,000 against the government of Siam for actual damages sustained by him in the seizure and confiscation of his property. The memorial arrived in Washington at the beginning of the late "misadministration."

Great Britain or France would have at once insisted on investigation and payment of the claim if just. A gunboat on the scene would have insured the payment. The Secretary of State at Washington, wrote to the Siamese boy in Bangkok, who had first succeeded Mr. Egan as United States Consul-General, to push matters.

An European Diplomat, with a Belgian name, backed by Great Britain, had ensconced himself behind the throne of Siam, and was steering the ship of State. Englishmen were overwhelmed with leases and concessions. France was crying loudly for reparation and recognition. Dr. Cheek had returned to Chinot, to look after the remainder of his estate and to await developments.

The Siamese, not satisfied with the injury already done Cheek on the 16th day of July, 1893, in Chinot, issued the following royal proclamation:

"Whereas, &c. Formerly Dr. Cheek made an agreement with and borrowed a large amount of money from the royal finance department for the purpose of working teak forests and mortgaged forests, wood, elephants, implements and labor all at once, for security with the royal treasury, &c. Therefore, any one a debtor or creditor of Cheek, or who has charge of his elephants, wood implements, &c., let him report to Cheong Mun Mahatlek, Commissioner of the Royal Treasury, within the period of fifteen days of this notice, &c. The commissioner will deduct, forgo, relinquish a suitable portion of the debt. If afterwards it be ascertained that the above mentioned persons, &c., have been concealed or falsely reported, the officer will prosecute such offender, &c. &c." This, with the seal of Siam, and signed by the Chief of the Department of the North.

The Royal Commissioner in Chinot, five hundred miles from Bangkok, with the telegraph lines down, did not know when he issued the above proclamation, which totally ruined Cheek; that two days previously, French gunboats had successfully passed the ports at the mouth of the Menam river and invested Bangkok, and that the Siamese Government officials were then counting out 3,000,000 francs and writing a deed to the French for the left bank of the Mekong, one-third of the entire territory of Siam. There was no use in trying to open English subjects (Burmese) by reducing their indebtedness. England had looked on and smiled while France was bombarding the forts and Siamese gunboats at Paknam.

The Siamese Government had no doubt of Dr. Cheek's ability to meet his every engagement with it. He was ruined in order to give Great Britain interests in Siam that would insure a protect from that country against a French protectorate over the entire kingdom. The Siamese had offended the representatives of Great Britain in Bangkok, when they had nothing to fear from France, in making concessions to an American to "the prejudice of old established English companies," and they made amends by crushing Cheek more effectually than the Borneo Company would or could have done.

It is a disgrace to American Diplomacy that this case of grievous oppression of a citizen of the United States should have been left to arbitra-

tration. Arbitration is a good thing in its place, but National honor cannot, at all times be maintained by cowardly arbitration.

T. JACK CHEEK.

SUGAR TRUST CASES.

Trials to Begin in New York Next Monday.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—President Henry O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining company, will, as announced in these dispatches, be called upon to answer before Judge Bradley in Circuit court, No. 2, next Monday the indictment returned against him October 1, 1894, charging him with having violated section 102 of the revised statutes, by refusing to answer certain questions asked him by Senator Gray's Senate Sugar trust investigating committee June 12, 1894.

District Attorney Davis last evening received word of record of the trial, Monday morning before Judge Bradley, and also notified Mr. Wilson that the next one of the untitled Sugar trust witnesses to be called up for trial will be Secretary John D. Scaries, of the American Sugar Refining company, his trial to follow that of Mr. Havemeyer. Judge Jere M. Wilson, of Broker Chapman's counsel, was at the White House today. He and Senator Elkins, case, but would not say anything. Mr. Wilson said that Broker Chapman would be here Monday ready to begin sentence, but he would not say that Mr. Chapman will serve his sentence in full. The friends of Chapman are planning to keep him from serving sentence, but are keeping their plans secret.

MONEY CRISIS IN HAVANA.

Five Dollars in Gold Worth \$11.50 in Government Currency.

Havana, via Key West, May 12.—General Weyler has received orders from Madrid to return to Havana as soon as possible and try to alleviate the paper money crisis, which is becoming more alarming every day. A Spanish five dollar gold piece is now worth \$11.50 in the government currency, and the price of all articles in the market is so high as to be out of the reach of the poorer classes. Famine is rapidly spreading in the capital itself. The same terrible spectacles of starvation and distress in the country towns are now presented to the public eye. Havana, and hungry people crowd some of the suburbs threatening to invade the principal streets of the city and fight for bread.

The battalion of civil guards called Orden Publico has been reinforced and ordered to be ready for any emergency. General Weyler has telegraphed from Santa Clara province, instructing the authorities here to deal sternly with the speculators who, in his opinion, are responsible for the present situation. This dispatch from Weyler has increased the panic, for it is regarded as a threat from the captain general that he will prosecute innocent persons.

BOY HERO.

Leta the Doctors Cut Away His Skin to Graft on the Little Fellow's Brother.

Philadelphia, May 12.—The heroism of eight-year-old Willie Haines, in climbing upon the dissecting table at the Charity hospital, Norristown, today, to have his own skin sliced off and grafted upon his little brother's scalded body, brought moisture to the eyes of the surgeons. Willie had been told of the terrible sufferings which his young brother Johnny was undergoing at the hospital. Willie said to his father: "Well, papa, I'm going to let them slice my skin off for Johnny, and if I get through with it all right then you may take your turn next," and so Willie today came to the hospital, pluckily climbed upon the dissecting table, said "I'm ready," and closed his eyes.

The physicians, who were also ready, etherized the lad, and then Drs. Esenberg and Lundy washed and shaved him in full and laid with their keen instruments carefully removed four pieces of skin, each six inches long and one and a half inches wide.

The stripe were laid on the denuded portion of little Johnny's raw limbs and bandaged, and are now waiting for nature as the healer to do the rest.

DADA'S KNIFE.

Cut the Snake From the Baby's Neck—Mother May Die.

Waverly, May 12.—John Brooks, a farmer, while plowing in his field some days ago caught a large blacksnake and securing it in a box took it home with him. This morning, while his two small children were fooling about the box, the snake escaped and coiled itself around the neck of the smaller child, a year-old boy.

The screams of the other child and the frantic mother attracted the father, who happened to be but a short distance away, and hastening to the house he attacked the reptile with his penknife, cutting it in two in several places just in time to save the child, who was black in the face from choking. Upon seeing her child rescued the mother went immediately into convulsions from which it appears impossible to save her.

MEXICO SHIPS COTTON.

Considerable Quantities Find Sale in This Country.

City of Mexico, May 12.—Mexico is now shipping cotton in certain forms to the United States, thus reversing what has heretofore been the rule. This is really true of cotton waste which at present is bought in large quantities by American firms. There are seventy cotton factories in the republic and the total available amount of waste from them per month is about 50,000 pounds, which is handled here almost exclusively by one man. He, by the high rate of exchange at present prevailing, is shipping large consignments of this commodity to the United States.

Two large lots, the first of 400,000 pounds and the second of 700,000 pounds, have already gone forward.

Lawyer Sues a Woman for a Fee.

San Francisco, May 12.—A local lawyer named Harry Dimon, has filed a suit for \$10,000 against Miss Lillian Blair, the young woman who gained much notoriety through the attentions paid her by ex-President Barillas, of Guatemala, when he was here several months ago. He became so enamored of the young woman that his friends here induced him to go home direct from New York, in order to avoid another meeting with Miss Blair. The gossip here is that she obtained a substantial sum from the Guatemalan millionaire and then refused to pay her lawyers; hence the present suit. If it comes to trial, sensational disclosures are promised.

Sending Men to the Front.

London, May 12.—The Daily Mail Athens correspondent says that the government is still actively sending men to the front and buying war material.

MAMMA'S AID.

Enabled the Couple to Wed Despite Papa's "No"—Romance of G. A. R. Meeting.

Lexington, Ky., May 12.—Cupid played a part in the G. A. R. encampment, one of the prettiest scenes of its closing this evening being the wedding of Miss Mabel Bateman and Mr. Charles Allen, of Louisville. Young Mr. Allen had asked for the hand of Mr. Allen Bateman's daughter, but the wealthy carriage manufacturer refused.

Papa Bateman is a veteran of the Federal ranks and served in an Ohio regiment. He was delighted when his wife and daughter, who are members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G. A. R., signified their intention of attending the encampment, but he regretted that his business would deprive him of the pleasure of accompanying them. This was a royal opportunity, Young Mr. Allen was informed of the situation by Mamma Bateman and her daughter. He forthwith furnished handsomely a residence in Louisville's sweetest section, while the young lady, aided by her mother and a few friends who had been let into the secret, made preparations for the occasion of today.

Monday Mrs. Bateman and her daughter arrived in Lexington and participated in the pretty exercises at the encampment. The noon train today brought Mr. Allen. At 5 o'clock he repaired with his betrothed to the parlors of the Phoenix hotel, where Rev. Dr. W. E. Bartlett, of the First Presbyterian church, this city, married them. Many of the ladies of the G. A. R. from Louisville were present. Mrs.

Ship Sunk With All Her Crew.

St. John, N. F., May 12.—It is feared that the Norwegian ship Loing has sunk and that all her crew are lost, as the result of her collision with the French bark St. Jean, Capt. Maillard of the St. Jean, finding his vessel in a sinking condition, sent his mate aboard the Loing, she being the larger vessel he expected to find her but little damaged. The mate remained only a short time aboard and seeing that her condition was worse than that of the St. Jean preferred taking chances on his own vessel. The St. Jean's crew took to their dories, being unable to keep their vessel free, and reached St. Clair, a vessel anchored near, four hours later. The St. Clair brought them to St. Pierre.

No Further Danger of Breaks.

New Orleans, La., May 12.—The Baton Rouge levee will be closed tomorrow. This will prevent any serious overflow. The force of workmen engaged on the New Orleans levees will be cut down tomorrow, as it is thought that all danger is over here and that the levees can stand any flood that may now come down.

GAIL & AX'S
SCOTCH SNUFFS.
Blue Ribbon Sweet
SCOTCH SNUFF.
UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.
GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines

Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others now on the market. Work easy and satisfactory. They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmers in the State. See

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.

And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits. Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c. Correspondence solicited.

HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:

"Mr. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

SOLD BY

J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY
Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.
Trade Supplied.

\$1.00. Ink Sets. \$1.00.

- 2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.
- 1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.

These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street,
TELEPHONE No. 265.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month50WEEKLY EDITION, \$1.00 A YEAR
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name. Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and D streets, Stewart Building. The Tribune is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

Eastern Office
1313 American Tract Society Building,
New York, N. Y.
STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

A STRAW MAN.

According to the Monroe Journal, the News and Observer has knocked down another straw man, a performance peculiarly adapted to a newspaper of the calibre of our esteemed contemporary. Referring to the News and Observer's tirade over the report that a wealthy syndicate is buying land sold in the State for taxation, the Journal says: "This is the same as the law has been. The News and Observer is the most nervous organism in North Carolina. If syndicates are buying the land as stated, they had as well get it as anybody. A man can redeem his land from them as easily as he can from a home buyer." "A hit! A palatable hit!" If a man whose land has been sold for taxes has the money to redeem it within the time limit, what difference does it make to him whether the purchaser is a foreign syndicate or his next door neighbor? His rights are not affected in either case. If he is unable to redeem his property, that is the end of it, and the fact that a syndicate is the purchaser cuts no ice with him.

FIXING PRICES.

Under this caption the Winston Republican turns a point on the Populist idea of fixing railroad fares by popular vote—the referendum idea, we suppose. It calls the Progressive Farmer down in the following style:

The Progressive Farmer remarks: "If a proposition for two cents a mile railroad fares could be submitted to the people of North Carolina, it would go through with a whoop." Expect it would. Suppose, however, that it was proposed to fix the price of wheat at 25 cents per bushel, corn at 20 cents and beef at 25 cents, and that the farmer would have to raise a whoop about it? Then suppose it was proposed to fix the price of a day's labor at from 10 to 25 cents per day, wouldn't the laboring masses "raise Cain," and justly, too?

No, gentlemen, this cry about high rates and high prices is all rot, and of the very worst kind that allow the railroad a fair per cent for carrying you or your stuff to market, and let him pay the farmer and the merchant fair prices for what he consumes, and the money will begin to circulate, times will get better and the calamity howler will lose his job, as he ought to do.

This cry about low prices, this free-trade idea of buying everything abroad has cut prices of labor and everything else, and brought want and suffering into many a thriving and happy home.

Popocracy will be pained to learn that Mr. Bryan is contemplating a foreign tour. It might do Mr. Bryan no harm to go abroad and enlarge his observations; but suppose some European potentate should persuade him to undertake the task of reforming the financial system of his empire, how could we get along in this country without William J.? The thought is too painful to contemplate.

It is less than a week since Peru, a South American silver standard country, turned her back upon the white metal. Last Monday the government of Peru ceased to coin silver and prohibited the importation of silver coin. This action was dictated by the necessity of checking the depreciation of Peruvian currency. Is there not a lesson in this to the friends of free silver in this country?

RAILROAD DISBURSEMENTS.

In an article from the pen of President Thomas, of the Erie Railroad Company, facts and arguments are presented to show that the railroad legislation of the country has been unwise and inimical to a vast industry. He says that if the railroads were fairly prosperous they would distribute annually over \$1,200,000,000, and that in 1894 they distributed within \$40,000,000 of this amount, while the government disbursements are only one-third as much.

The Erie railroad, with a gross income of about \$30,000,000 per annum, distributes in wages to 30,000 employees over \$16,000,000 annually and nearly \$6,000,000 for materials. This is an average result from about 2,000 miles of the 180,000 miles of railroads in the United States. The total number of railroad employees in the United States is about 800,000, and the total average expenditure for wages over \$725,000,000. At an average of five individuals to a family, there are over 4,000,000 people directly dependent on the railroads. In late years expenditures for repairs have been as much as \$250,000,000 per annum, and even during these bad years the railroads are putting \$70,000,000 per annum into their roadbeds, \$33,000,000 into new rails and ties, and over \$15,000,000 into new bridges. Fences to keep off cattle and warning signs at crossings involve an annual expenditure of \$3,500,000, or more than that of the legislative branch of the Government.

TARIFF BILL AMENDMENTS.

Approximately there are twelve hundred amendments to the Dingley tariff bill in its present form; but after a thorough sifting of the mass of matter as it came from the Senate committee, the essential changes are found to be as follows:

The removal of hides from the free list and the imposition of a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound.

The increase of the duties on sugar.

The reduction of the duties on high-grade wools and the increase of the duties on low-grade wools.

The reduction of the duties on steel rails and billets.

The increase of the tobacco tax.

The increase of the beer tax.

The imposition until 1900 of a duty of ten cents a pound on tea.

The rejection of the retroactive clause.

As a revenue measure the Senate bill is greatly inferior to the Dingley bill, as the amendments, for the most part, are in the line of reduction of duties. These matters will appear more fully as the debate which is to open Tuesday, proceeds. At the present time more is heard about the sugar schedule than any other feature of the bill on account of the heavy increase of duties, the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and other concessions to the sugar trust, which all together have given rise to the suspicion that the schedule was framed in the interest of the trust.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

A press dispatch from the City of Mexico, dated May 12, says:

The continual fall of silver and rise in the price of exchange is causing consternation in commercial classes here that deal in merchandise imported from abroad. Bankers here say that exchange will yet rise, and the general opinion is that they are right. The dry goods importers, all French, are the principal sufferers, and the alarming fluctuations in exchange play havoc with them in the pricing of their goods. Importers of American merchandise are also sufferers, though the longer credit given by French sellers makes it worse for the purchasers of French goods than on deals made with American firms which do business only on short time.

In some articles in these columns recently, discussing certain phases of the silver question, the statement that a Mexican silver dollar in Mexico was worth as much as any other dollar, was permitted to go unchallenged for the reason that there was no evidence to the contrary at hand. But in view of the statements contained in the press dispatches here quoted, we are constrained to remark that any argument based upon the parity of Mexican silver dollars in Mexico falls to the ground for the reason that parity does not exist in fact. When gold is at a premium of 100 or any other rate a silver dollar will not buy a dollar's worth, although it be called a dollar, for the obvious reason that it is not worth a dollar.

When the fall in silver causes consternation in commercial circles and plays havoc with the pricing of goods at the capital of Mexico, there is unquestionably something wrong about the Mexican dollar. The problematic value of a dollar away from home is a small matter compared with the failure of a dollar to buy a dollar's worth at the seat of government of the country that coins, stamps and issues it for a dollar.

As The Tribune sees it, the depreciation of the Mexican silver dollar in

Mexico necessitates an entire revision of the silver argument from the standpoint of the American advocate of free silver. The fact that the Mexican dollar has maintained its parity at home hitherto has been a strong point with our free silver friends, a basis upon which they have constructed an argument in favor of unlimited inflation of the silver coinage of this country. With the foundation knocked from under the argument, what becomes of the superstructure?

The Supreme Court of Illinois has passed upon the indeterminate sentence act, and has sustained its constitutionality. The law is something novel. It authorizes courts to impose sentences for crimes without specifying the term of imprisonment, in all cases where the law prescribes a maximum and minimum term for the crime of which the person is convicted. In such cases the period of incarceration is left to the judgment of the prison board, within the limits specified by the Statute to be determined by the conduct of the convict in prison and by other matters within the discretion of the board.

If Bryan should decide to go to Europe we might derive consolation from the fact that we should still have Jerry Simpson with us; and if he should decide to remain on the other side of the Atlantic, Jerry might be persuaded to become the Popocratic candidate for President. It is too early yet to shed tears over the possibility of our bereavement.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

To the Friends of Public Education: I wish to explain one or two important changes in the school law as enacted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina.

First—The township is to be the unit of our public school system. The public schools in the township are under the control and management of the five school committees. These men have large discretion as to establishing schools in their townships. As a matter of fact under the old law in many instances there are three huts, not school houses, each receiving about \$75 per year. Under the new law it is possible to have instead of the three cabins one good school house near the center of the territory covered by the three cabins and have \$225 for this school. Instead of having three \$15 teachers we may have one good \$50 man or woman who may do more for the school in a year than four months than under the old system was done in two or three years.

Who would not rather send his children two or even three miles to a school that is a school than have a poor school on the corner of his farm? I am aware that some are very much opposed to the township system on account of school houses being near them, and on account of work for money spent on some of these houses. I hope these persons will realize that the school of the matter, lay aside personal preference and join in hearty co-operation for the greatest good to the greatest number. When we unite the small schools into one good strong school house of education, friends are not here until they may expect to have public schools of such force and character that will be felt in our State.

Second—The election to be held "on Tuesday after the second Monday in August" is voting for your school committee. This election is to be held in every township. The county commissioners at their June meeting are to give notice of this election in every county in North Carolina.

A third change in the school law is \$500 for public schools will receive \$500 from the state board of education. Or it this amount is raised by private subscription for a township, the same amount may be received from the state board of education. If you have come alarmed when you hear the word tax, I am aware that our country people do have a hard time to pay their taxes, but consider how little would the tax be each one in a township, in order to raise \$500, and then consider this supplemented by the State with \$500, making \$2,000 in addition to what school fund you now have. Suppose where we now have twelve schools in a township we make only eight strong schools, each one would cost \$250, the \$2,000, \$250; add this \$250 to your regular school fund; if we can put three of the \$750 schools together then we would have \$250 plus \$225, which is more than all this looks like. I say, on paper, but it can't be done in our State.

I tell you it can be done; and when we have \$475 for our public schools in our State of education, friends are not here to demand professional teachers in our public schools.

What right have we to talk about professional teachers in our public schools when we pay only \$75 or \$100 a year to pay such teachers?

Third—I would like to remove if possible the idea that some of our people have in regard to teachers' salaries. I have heard school committees complain the time of a school teacher with that of the wood chopper, the ditcher and the ordinary laborer. I have not ought to say against any man who does this kind of work. It is honorable and right, but what I want to call your attention to is that a man's education is his investment. Let us see what an ordinary education costs: In time it costs six years: two years preparatory, and four years in college. We will say the cost of the preparatory education is \$200, of the college four years at \$25 each, making a cost of \$1,300. The six years' time spent in school would be worth at least \$600. Thus we see the total cost of an ordinary education in time and money is about \$1,300. These figures mean strict economy on the part of the student, the interest of this education is 32 cents per day at 6 per cent interest. Now what farmer or what business man would invest \$1,300 and compare his income with the 27 cent wood chopper or the ordinary laborer who has invested neither time nor money?

IS IT JUSTICE OR LAW?

It can be said that the dispatches which appeared in these columns yesterday, announcing that Governor Russell had changed the court sentence of Charles Bobo, the colored murderer, from hanging to imprisonment for life is practically the last act of a most horrible drama witnessed by

many in this city and one especially of local interest.

The circumstances attending this murder, a most spectacular and horrible one, connected with it, makes this last act, the commutation of the murderer's sentence, worthy of at least passing comment, if it does not demand serious consideration from several points of view.

In considering this act of commutation of a death to a life sentence the Journal does not wish to be misunderstood. The person in question, per se, does not for a moment have anything to do with the issue we are considering, for the Journal's contentions are, here is the effect of a Governor's interference with a court sentence? Does it not have a tendency to make trial by jury of small importance, by establishing a basis whereby justice may be at any time be negated? And does it not tend to separate justice and law, from what are really a community's interests, depriving a community of the right to protect itself from those internal disorders, which might overthrow its stability?

The murder committed by Bobo was peculiarly atrocious, in that while he took but one life, yet he jeopardized many. Now that the dead man has died, and now that no one was injured, all seems forgotten, except that a murderer stands upon the threshold of eternity sentenced to death after a trial that gave him the wildest latitude to escape from the penalty of the law that he had so outraged.

What would have been the effect had one of the stray bullets fired by Bobo killed an innocent person at the Fair Grounds, on that February day? Yet that no one was killed is due to this man, but a merciful providence. The crime was there, happily the innocent escaped, and why should Executive clemency interfere to lessen the effect of an unprejudiced jury in the Japanese crime which threatened this community, which barely escaped from a profound despair and sorrow, at the hand of the murderer, Bobo?

There is much to consider besides what a life sentence means to the instant a prolonged death. Mercy should never be denied the wretched, yet above mercy must be considered the protection of community interests, the stability of our laws, the sanctity of our jury system.

If these be at stake shall the life of a murderer be an object of Executive clemency, to undermine their foundations? It is in such acts, maudlin ones, that bring into disrepute our laws that provoke contempt, that cause hasty deeds to be committed, and swift punishment to be meted out to those guilty those ones, that cause the mob to take the law into their own hands, to mock at judges, juries and Governors.

AROUND NEW BERN.

Some Interesting News From a Bright City.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. New Bern, N. C., May 14.—The feeling among the leading citizens here is very strong against the granting of the lease of public lands to the Field and Shore Association. The petition in favor of same with the modified proposition was rushed through in a very quiet way. But the same will probably be checked, as a petition signed by many of the most prominent of New Bern's citizens, protesting against the granting of the lease, was put in circulation today, and it is being freely signed. Such interesting news is liable to spring from this.

Local politics are at a standstill here and nothing of interest is on the tapis except the appointing of a tax collector until a decision is rendered by the courts. The Democratic party have chosen J. L. Hartsfield for this position. He is a son-in-law of Alderman Wolfenden.

A suit involving \$30,000 will be entered here tomorrow by John Stinson Lumber Company against the New Bern Water Company. The lumber firm claim that the damage done them by the fire at their mill in February last was due to the negligence of the water company.

President Robt. Hancock of the A. and N. C. Ry., informed a Tribune man today that the truck shipments over that road at the present time were heavier than they had for several years.

A slight fire occurred at the electric light station today, caused by a spark igniting some oil and waste. The fire companies, by prompt action, prevented the fire from becoming a disastrous one.

Mr. Jas. K. Collier, of Wilmington, a well-known young Republican, is in the city. He is a candidate for the appointment as consul to Melbourne, Australia.

A large excursion party under the auspices of the Parish House Guild of the Episcopal church, went to Wrightsville today and had a delightful time.

THE NANIWA AT HONOLULU.

Great Booming of Guns When Japan's Warship Arrived.

Honolulu, May 5, via San Francisco.—The long-expected Japanese cruiser Naniwa steamed slowly into the harbor this morning and was received with the usual honors accorded to a warship of her class. Scarcely had she dropped anchor amid the booming of guns from the batteries and the American warships, when the great guns of the Philadelphia, bearing the congratulations of Admiral Beardslee, called upon Capt. Kurooka and Mr. Akiyama, special commissioner of foreign affairs at Tokyo.

The high dignitaries ashore were not slow in showing their good will toward the warlike visitor. Col. Fisher of the National Guard and Capt. Shafer of the regulars sent their compliments early in the day. From the moment the Naniwa appeared on the horizon and until she dropped anchor in harbor there was considerable excitement in the streets, spectators, the majority of whom were Japanese. They made no demonstration whatever, but looked at the incoming warship almost with indifference. The Japanese newspapers had predicted that the arrival of the Naniwa would excite the local colonists to arms and possibly to bloodshed, but this highly colored prophecy seems to have been evolved from the same source as the war reports in the same prints.

The Naniwa was received here with no more demonstration than any ordinary warship coming on a friendly visit receives. Your correspondent was received aboard with great courtesy by Capt. Kurooka and Commissioner Akiyama. Both denied the Japanese government has the slightest unfriendly feeling toward Hawaii or the United States. They declared that the war talk in the Japanese newspapers does not reflect the sentiments of the govern-

ment. The refusal of the Hawaiian government to land the Shinshui Marus, they said, had caused much excitement among the common people of Japan, and excited still further by inflammatory articles in the press. The government, however, fosters no such feeling toward either Hawaii or the United States.

"My mission here," said Mr. Akiyama, "is entirely of a friendly nature. Complaint has been made to the Japanese government by certain immigrant companies that the Hawaiian government has discriminated against Japanese immigrants, who have sought entrance to Hawaii under the laws of that country, unlawfully refusing to permit them to land and causing them loss of money and peace of mind. They have demanded an investigation by the Japanese government. The people of Tokyo and Yokohama and the surrounding country have become very much wrought up over the matter. From advice we have had from our minister here we are inclined to believe there has been a violation of the treaty. As a result the Japanese government has sent me here to thoroughly investigate the charges made by the immigrant companies."

"If we find that the immigrants were illegally refused permission to land and that the treaty was violated, we feel sure that the Hawaiian government will gladly pay a reasonable sum in damages. This talk of war is nonsense. The times when civilized nations have flown at each other's throat on account of small misunderstandings in business relations has passed. Nearly everything nowadays is left to arbitration, and this matter, like many others, can be easily settled without the use of gun powder."

Capt. Kurooka expressed the same views. Capt. Kurooka is one of the most noted officers in the Japanese navy. Fifteen years ago, when he was a naval student in London, he was appointed by his government to study the best warships of England and the best guns, with the object in view of suggesting some powerful cruisers for the Japanese navy. His first effort was made in 1885, but in 1885, and was the first protected cruiser in the Japanese navy. She saw service in the recent war between China and Japan, and was struck two or three times, but she received practically no damage and no one was killed on board.

The armament of the Naniwa is of the best kind. Her guns are Krupp's, fixed on Armstrong hydraulic carriages, and her six-inch guns are the most modern quick-firing weapons. During the war with China Capt. Kurooka was senior commander of the Japanese war vessels in Korean waters.

Commissioner Akiyama is anxious to begin his investigation as soon as possible. He will probably establish his headquarters ashore tomorrow and present his credentials. He brings with him C. Salto, president of the Tokio Immigration company, and I. Sagawa, the manager of Monoka Immigration company, and five correspondents of leading Tokio and Yokohama newspapers.

There has been considerable adverse comment because Collector-General James B. Castle is leaving this afternoon on the steamship Australia, to be absent from the island some time. Mr. Castle is supposed to know more about the reason why Japan's immigrants from the steamship Shanshu-Maru were not permitted to land than any one else. In fact, the matter was entirely at his discretion, as the courts decided in the habeas corpus cases heard by the Supreme Court, for he should absent himself from Honolulu at this time no one seems to know.

HOMICIDE AT STATESVILLE.

Fatal Termination of a Quarrel at a Baseball Game.

Last Saturday the negroes of the town had a baseball game beyond the depot. Hays Matthews and Tom Stevenson were on opposite sides of the game. They had some words and a fight. The best evidence we got is that Hays got whipped, and said to Stevenson: "You will have to whip me over town," to which reply was made, "I can do it." On the way over to town Hays Matthews tried to borrow a pistol, but the party to whom he applied did not have one. He remarked that he would buy one if it took his week's wages, also saying he would kill Tom Stevenson before night. Matthews came on up street and went direct to the store of W. A. Thomas & Co. and asked for a pistol. Mr. Lee Lazebny waited on the negro and showed him two brands of pistols, selected the American bull dog. He also called for cartridges and had a full round of five put in and these were the only cartridges he got. He remarked to Mr. Lazebny: "If I put this pistol in a box they can't get me, and carrying concealed weapons." Mr. Lazebny gave him a box and the negro put the pistol in it and walked out, going immediately towards the court house. While he was away some negro asked him if he had a pistol. He said no. Wielding up his hands with the box, and said "Examine me and see." The negro did so, but found no pistol. Afterwards he said he saw the box, but thought it was soap. Matthews walked immediately on, spying Stevenson at the upper corner of the court house yard, leaning against a stick. Some one was heard to call, "Tom," and as Tom turned just a little, looking west, Matthews fired, the ball entering just above the collar bone and below the throat. Stevenson raised his stick and tried to strike the assailant. Matthews began to retreat and at the same time fired three other shots at Stevenson pursued him. Only two of the other shots took effect, both striking near the right nipple and glancing around the body. Stevenson ran after Matthews until he had gotten nearly to J. P. Young's shop, and seeing he could not catch him, threw his stick at him and turned about and walked back to a tree in front of the beef market, where he dropped down and died in a few minutes. Policeman Henry, who was just across the street, pursued the parties and overtook Matthews near the corner of Young's shop, where he had been stopped by Mr. Theophilus Troutman, Logan Sherrill had taken the pistol. The prisoner and pistol were turned over to Chief Henry. The officer landed the man in jail in a few minutes. There is some difference of opinion as to the number of shots fired. Four chambers of the pistol were empty; therefore it is evidently certain that four shots were fired. Coroner Young held an inquest and took the evidence of the witnesses to the occurrence. Dr. W. J. Hill made a post mortem examination and said the first shot was the one which caused the death of the deceased. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Hays Matthews, who was married, but unmarried, to a wife. She was present at the time of the shooting and as soon as she discovered that Tom was killed her lamentations were pitiable. The deceased was a member of the band and they took charge of the body and buried him. Hays Matthews is a native of Kernersville, Forsyth county.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Brotherhood of St. Andrew
drew Hold Their First
Meeting.GENERAL SECRETARY WOOD ARRIVED
LIVERED LAST EVENING.

The Convention Largely Attended.

Will Speak this Morning—Public
Invited.

The first session of the second annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of the Carolinas, was held in Christ church last night. Some of the delegates have been in the convention and many others arrived yesterday. The white ribbon, with a small red cross, was seen fluttering in the lapel of many coats yesterday. A marked feature of the convention is the number of consecrated laymen who are taking an active part in the meeting.

Several distinguished workers in the Brotherhood in other States are present. Among this number are Mr. J. W. Wood, of New York, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Mr. John McCormick, an energetic Brotherhood worker in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Wood is one of the leading members of the order in this country and is known in every church of the land as one of the foremost of the laymen. He is the guest of Mr. J. C. Drewry.

Mr. Nash, of Tarboro, presided at the convention last evening. Mr. C. M. Hudson welcomed the delegates in a few well chosen words. The work of the order was referred to by said this organization ought to place an inviting field of labor for every man who loves the church and is anxious to do something for the world, which God ordained it. Let us work upon the work with a heart full of love for our King. I believe that the fact that is within us will be strengthened by this meeting.

Rev. J. F. Plummer, of Oxford, spoke on the "Need of the Work." It is a question to prove that the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is not recognized as it should be. If you are doubtful that the Brotherhood is needed look around. Look at the few men who are eligible for vestrymen in some parishes. Look at the many young men who are doing nothing for the church. Look at the young men who are communicants and yet cannot be depended on for any work in the church.

Let us approach this subject, first, from the standpoint of the world's organization is a necessity. Look at the great work of the organizations of the women in the parishes. What has been done by the Brotherhood proves that it is needed. It is an organization in the church, for the church, under the church, to spread Christ's kingdom among men.

The Brotherhood unite in the Brotherhood they do exercise a very strong influence there. It has all the powers of aggregation without selfishness, for its aim is essentially unselfish. The Brotherhood is an organization of men, who are called by Christ to be his priests, who are called to be his staff officers. They are needed to keep the rector in touch with the thoughts and the vision of the parish. Often the rector, not in his own favor altogether, is isolated from the community. Another work is to bring men in the church to see adapted to the needs of a man of God he wasn't there to hear it, but to see that individual priesthood which brings men together. Often you can accomplish more by going to a brother and talking to him as a friend than the rector can.

Chas. F. McKesson spoke on the "Call for Workers." He began by telling in choice language of the birth of the lovely Nazarene, who came to teach the universal brotherhood of love. The cry of his great heart is given in his heart, this whole world. To those who have surrendered to him he issues his orders. No matter what may be your rank, he speaks to you in voice: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel." Go and win souls to me. The speaker pictured in eloquent words the growth of Christianity. At the dawn of Christianity there were a tribes mixing the blood of their fathers with their wine who are now new converts. His praises, let us make a new world from the degradation of the world and put on the whole armor of God. Our church must do more for the world. Consolation to Christ is full of consolation to his work. The Brotherhood is a vivid manner some of the speakers to the people's talk of the day.

Heard to the call of our Savior, do not imagine God has no work for you. There are opportunities in the lives of every one for doing great things for our master. The Brotherhood wants strong men, not strong men in name, or in finances as strong men in heart. Paul said through Christ I can do all things. Without Him we can do nothing. There are times when we seem to have fled to obscurity and we remember behind all these shining scenes God still reigns. Evil is not with a crown of thorns, but it is to diminish the glory of that crown. Undiminished by His smile, the strongest thing in the world is the principle of good in the power of His address was interesting and exhaustive; his analyses were closely drawn and minutely and interestingly followed. The discourse was

Rev. I. W. Hughes gave the closing address of the evening on "The Kingdom of God." He emphasized the fact that the kingdom of God is in us, every thing which is good is divine, and the absolute truth, the struggle of good in the world is the principle of good in the power of His address was interesting and exhaustive; his analyses were closely drawn and minutely and interestingly followed. The discourse was

strong and contented thought. The following day's exercises were held at 10:00 a. m. in the reports from the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Towns'—J. secretary of others. 3:30 p. m.—C. Broth. 1. How to use 2. How to use 3. How to do 4. How to do 5. How to do 6. How to do 7. Help in 8. Bible class 9. 5:30 p. m.—B. receive reports 10. 11:00 a. m.—C. necessary 12. 3:30 p. m.—J. paration for 13. The public 14. Last ev 15. crowd. THE SULT Does not Take London, May that the power of the Sult in many quarters an end to hosti sought their virtually refused mistice until have taken D headquarters ated. The th spirit is invan to severe conti several days and Epirus, of any Crown Prince successes for pected. The latest demands is that will give a is hardly pos consent to th submit, the less in her t LASHIE Little Schoon San Fran the schooner the stormy n and delict The vessel, d with a solita seen by the Ainsworth th west of the and directly season. The of Harry a mate. Capt. Croc thetic news loss, said, starboard her bow and the waves. The main close to the after, lash and direct whirled ba washed upl of Mate Sa A weather-mained on himself to the body a left hand and of its s ring. The f as if in su On the t a couple of rope. It w the me h boats were master sail which the as if they crew may have been picko slight, as t vessels. Efforts to R Chicago, are being mitted of socia tion were mem but which agreement on further tee was plish the have all a crook bef months. The com with repre and St. I and the just now members Two Ol Boston, wool dea house has thirty y \$150,000 the fallu crockery cross, Mill thing ill firms. Chamber a brother Chamber 6 Cana, Greek and other though it is going position elier ad Stalko, withheld that Gr of amne nouced the troo Butte, mine, a United could n miners, organiz some C Gro London Atleok batteri western

strong and contained much food for thought.

The following is the program for today's exercises:

9 a. m.—Business meeting, with reports from chapters.

10 a. m.—Conference: "What can the Brotherhood do in Small Cities and Towns?"—John W. Wood, general secretary of the Brotherhood, and others.

11 a. m.—Conference: "Details of the Brotherhood Work."

How to usher and greet strangers. How to visit. How to do mission work. How to do hotel work. How to do hospital and prison work.

How to do personal work. Helps in chapter life—communion, bible class and meetings.

2 p. m.—Brief business session to receive reports of any committees appointed at the morning session and take any necessary action.

3 p. m.—Devotional service in preparation for the Holy Communion. The public is invited to these meetings. Last evening Christ church was crowded.

THE SULTAN UNMANAGEABLE.

Does not Take Kindly to the Hints from the Powers.

(Copyright.)

London, May 14.—It is now evident that the powers do not possess the control of the Sultan which it was assumed many quarters would speedily bring about to hostilities as soon as Greece sought their mediation. The Porte actually refuses to consent to an armistice until the Turkish troops shall have taken Demoko, where the Greek headquarters in Thessaly is now situated. The Greeks have given a fillip to the campaign in Epirus by their sudden advance which has already led to some fighting. The war will probably continue in a serious fashion for several days longer, both in Thessaly and Epirus. Evidence is lacking, however, of any general revival of the Turkish army, and further easy successes for Edhem Pasha are expected.

The latest version of the Porte's demands is that Turkey will get Thessaly in exchange for Crete which the powers will give to Greece if they choose. It is hardly possible that the concert will present to this, and Greece is not likely to acquiesce, though she is almost helpless in her present position.

LASHED TO THE WHEEL.

Little Schooner on the Pacific With a Dead Man at the Helm.

San Francisco, Cal., May 14.—The little schooner Gen. Siglin is tossing on the stormy north Pacific ocean, wrecked and derelict and manned by the dead. The vessel, dismasted and waterlogged, with a solitary corpse for her crew, was seen by the sailing schooner Willard Answorth on May 5, about 110 miles west of the Queen Charlotte islands and directly across the Pacific at this season. The body at the wheel was that of Harry Saunders, the schooner's mate.

Capt. Crockett in giving the first authentic news of the overdue schooner's loss, said the Gen. Siglin lay on her starboard side deep under the water at her bow and with her stern well above the waves.

The mainmast had been broken off close to the deck, and it was dragging after, lashed to the iron davits astern and directly over the wheel, that whirled back and forth as the waves washed under the rudder, was the body of Mate Saunders, dressed in oilskins. A weather-beaten sou'-wester still remained on his head. He had lashed himself to one of the davits and there the body hung in the lashings. The left hand trailed over the wheel's rail and on his third finger was a plain gold ring. The face was pinched and drawn as if in suffering.

On the taffrail beside the body were a couple of boxes lashed firmly with ropes. It was Capt. Crockett's opinion that the boxes contained food. The boats were gone and the Answorth's master said the falls in the davits to which the dead mate was lashed looked as if they had been used in launching a boat. This gives a faint hope that the crew may have escaped in boats and been picked up, but this chance is slight, as they were out of the track of vessels.

Efforts to Reorganize the Western Passenger Association.

Chicago, May 14.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association to get all the roads which were members of the old association, but which have not yet signed the new agreement, to become members without further loss of time. The committee was in session to-day to accomplish this purpose. The intention is to have all the roads in by hook or by crook before the end of the present month.

Two Old Firms Make Assignments.

Boston, May 14.—Chamberlain & Co., dealers, assigned to-day. The house has been established for over thirty years, and had a capital of \$500,000. Closely following this came the failure of the oldest wholesale crockery house in the city, that of Norcross, Mellen & Co., a house with something like \$100,000 capital. The two firms are closely connected. Mr. Chamberlain, of the crockery house, is a brother of T. E. Chamberlain, of Chamberlain, Brothers & Company.

Greeks Evacuating Crete.

Canea, Crete, May 14.—Five hundred Greek troops sailed for Greece today and others are embarking. It seems as though the whole army of occupation is going. The Cretans make no opposition to their departure. The foreign admirals, at the request of Col. Stalkos, the Greek commander, have withheld the issue of an announcement that Greece has abandoned the idea of annexing the islands. Such an announcement will not be issued until the troops have left.

Gold Mine Shut Down.

Butte, Mont., May 13.—The Hope gold mine at Basin, owned principally by United States Senator Carter, closed down today because the management could not pay back wages due the miners. An effort is being made to reorganize the property with the aid of some Chicago capitalists.

Greek Fleet Destroys Batteries.

London, May 14.—The Chronicle's Athens correspondent says that the Greek fleet has destroyed the Turkish batteries at Nikopolis, in the southwestern part of the province of Epirus.

THE WORK IS COMPLETE

Convention Adjourned to Meet in Henderson

May 11th, 1897.

WOMEN CAN'T VOTE FOR VESTRYMEN

THE BISHOP OPPOSED TO THE CONTEMPLATED CHANGE.

Rev. Chas. Fetter's Stinging Missionary Speech—Afternoon Session to Routine Work—Many Resolutions Passed.

Bishop Cheshire called the convention to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Smith introduced the following, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the trustees be requested to transfer the title to the property of the church school for boys in Salisbury to the trustees of the diocese."

Resolved, second, That this convention elect a board of trustees consisting of three members to take charge of said property and school to hold office for the term of three years and their successors to be elected triennially.

Resolved, third, That the trustees of the diocese be directed to sell and execute title to any lot or lots that the trustees of the school think advisable for the purpose of paying off and discharging the mortgage debt."

The trustees elected were Rev. F. J. Murdock, S. S. Bost and Theo. Buerborn.

Rev. John Wilkes introduced the following: "Resolved, That the hearty sympathy of the members of this convention are hereby tendered the bishop of the diocese in the sad bereavement which has lately befallen him in the death of Mrs. Cheshire, whereby he has been deprived of the companionship and help of a wise, faithful and devoted wife, and his children of one of the best of mothers."

Mr. Battle seconded the resolution and moved they be passed by a rising vote, which was done accordingly.

The convention then proceeded to the election of a standing committee. Rev. Marshall, D.D., Rev. Benj. S. Bronson, Rev. Bennett Smiles, D.D., and Mr. P. E. Hines, M. D., and Mr. Richard H. Battle, L.L.D., were elected on the committee.

Rev. Mr. Ingle introduced the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, That having learned that our beloved bishop expects to attend the meeting of the bishops of the Anglican convention to be held in England during the coming summer, the members of the convention desire to express their hearty concurrence in his purpose and trust that while he enjoys the advantage both to himself and to his work, afforded by intercourse and counsel with his brethren, he will also take ample time for needed recreation after the laborious years so faithfully put in the discharge of the duties of his episcopate."

That our prayers shall follow our bishop for the protection of God in his journeying and for his safe return to his diocese."

The committee on canons reported favorably the canon forbidding the erection of memorials in churches without the consent of the rector and the vestry of the church, and the report was adopted.

The committee reported back the results of the salaries of the clergy be fixed by the convention and paid by its treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Osborne spoke at length on the question. He clearly showed the insignificance of the clergy's salary in many cases. He strongly opposed the growing parochialism or congregationalism in the church. It hindered church discipline. When the power of the episcopate was weakened and the influence of the parish magnified, the missionary spirit and the activity of the church began to wane because it depended on local influences, there was no concentrated power. He contended that if the stipends were apportioned to the clergymen from a common fund in the hands of a common treasurer then the preference between the city and country churches would not exist among the clergy. The priest for a country church has gone through the same training that the city clergyman has. But you may say that this opposition to his parochialism is Romanism. The speaker said that he would admit this, but the secret of the power of Rome today rests upon this, that when a man enters the priesthood he knows that so long as he is faithful he has the whole church behind him. If the method was adopted in compensating the clergyman you would not hear of Rutherford and Cleveland being abandoned and Statesville reduced to a mission.

Rev. Mr. Hilliard thought that the convention should declare in favor of the principle. The matter went over.

The committee on canons recommended the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Battle, so as to allow women to vote in parish elections.

Rev. Mr. Osborne opposed this adoption. He thought it unmanly to place upon women a burden which they do not wish to bear. Rev. Mr. Plummer said the effect would be to emphasize the power of the rector by making the vestry responsible to the congregation. He said that the four vestrymen in St. Stephens church were elected by themselves and one other man who was brought in almost against his will.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman opposed the resolution. Mr. Battle said he thought the women should be allowed this privilege. My experience is that a woman is a more reliable voter than a man. When they come to vote for vestrymen they will not vote for a man unless they have confidence in him; they will not vote for a man who does not pay his honest debts because he has more money than some of the others.

Mr. Batchelor said he concurred in everything Mr. Battle said, because it had the element of right.

Rev. Mr. Barber opposed allowing women to vote in these parish elections. He held Senator Hoar partly responsible for this move of woman suffrage. He said this agitation reminded him of a woman whom he knew of. She usurped her husband's authority until finally she got a divorce and employed her former husband as butler in her house.

Rev. Mr. Pruden favored the amendment. He said that out of a membership of 172, after an urgent appeal from the bishop, not twenty-four hours before, there were only nine men present to elect a vestry of twelve in his church.

Bishop Cheshire said that he thought

THE NEW CYCLE DEPARTMENT.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO KNOW THE

"STANLEY,"

A representative \$100.00 Bicycle for \$50.00. The best wheel on earth for the price.

We are now Selling Agents, and it is no trouble whatever, and will quite likely prove profitable to you to enquire into the merits of these wheels.

The department is under the management of Mr. Will. A. Wynne, the Champion Fancy and Trick rider of the world. It takes the best of wheels to hold him. His reputation as a judge of a wheel is well established. He rides a Stanley.

Ladies taught to ride free of cost.

Shirt Waists

The second week of Shirt Waist selling, all Reserve Stock brought out now and placed on sale. This is the last lot we will have this season, and better bargains in Shirt Waists, Raleigh has never known.

LOT 1—50 and 75c Waists, made from fine Lawn and Percale, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, to go at 45c.

LOT 2—Made of fine Muslins and Dimities, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, worth 75 to \$1.00, reduced to 69c.

LOT 3—Grass Linen Batiste and Figured Lawn Waists reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50, for quick selling, to 89c.

LOT 4—Beautiful Sewell Styles, Lappett Mulls, Organics and printed Lawns Detachable White Collars and Cuffs, were \$1.50 to \$2.50, clearing price, 98c.

Another Week of Negligee Shirt Selling.

Step lively gentlemen, this is your last chance. Stock of 49c. Shirts nearly closed on Saturday and Saturday night, the balance left will be cleared this week at 29c.

INTRODUCTION SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

New Styles, New Patterns, New Colors, New Lasts. Our knowledge of Shoe buying, where to buy, and buying in large quantities puts us on the ground floor for prices. The people of the city expect great things of us, and we cannot afford to disappoint them. Owing to changes in business, one of the largest manufacturers in this country had to "clear out" all stock on hand. Our ready cash bought advantageously, and here is how the Raleigh public gets the benefit of special prices.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Ladies' Kid Oxford, Coin Toe, Patent Leather Tips, new fresh Styles, 75c.

\$2.00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Turn & McKay sewed, 1.25c.

\$2.50 Oxfords and Strap Ties, all new shapes and toes thoroughly solid, just received from the factory, 1.50c.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Ladies' Oxfords in Fancy Colors, Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tans. You should see them, they are beauties, 1.98c.

Big Job Lot of Children's Shoes. Many kinds, all good qualities, regular custom made, Black and Colors, not all sizes of all kinds, but every size in some kind, for Infants, Children and Misses. Prices all the way from 25c to \$1.00.

One Case Striped Grass Linens—To go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock prompt. Further description is unnecessary. To appreciate this bargain the goods must be seen. If interested, be ready and on time; they will not last long, price, 31-2c.

Ladies' White Kid Belts, 10c.

New Embroideries, Laces, Fans and Gloves just received.

Sherwood Biggs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

AS TO TELEPHONES.

The Recent Decision of the Court May Cut Knoxville Tribune.

Just what effect the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States will have upon the local telephone situation is hard to predict at present. Many opinions have been expressed. Some are of the belief that the Bell company will now instigate such local prices. Whether the Bell company, if it were again left alone in the field, would continue at the present rates would be a question that would likely puzzle the present subscribers.

The decision of the Supreme court, while it is of the greatest importance to the Bell Telephone company, is also of vast importance to the people of Knoxville and all other cities where independent lines are in operation. For a few years Knoxville has enjoyed the benefits of competitive telephone service. As a result the city is now blessed with splendid service at greatly reduced prices. Whether the Bell company, if it were again left alone in the field, would continue at the present rates would be a question that would likely puzzle the present subscribers.

Should the Bell company desire to do so, and it doubtless will, it can cause every company which is now covered by the decision of the United States Supreme court to retire from business. The decision leaves the entire field clear to the Bell and it is not to be supposed that it will hesitate about taking possession of it. It gives them the control of telephones in this country for the next seventeen years, until the patent does not expire until that time.

The decision which was rendered yesterday has been expected by the telephone company for over two years. The company has, it is understood, delayed any proceedings against opposition companies until the decision should be rendered.

It seems that they have waited patiently for this decision when the law and the highest court in the United States would be on their side, and then proceed against those who had transgressed on the rights of their patent.

It is not known what the policy of the company will be. The decision has only just been rendered and the company has not announced what steps it will take.

Manager Rhodes was asked last evening as to the probable effect of the decision. He replied that as yet he was not in a position to answer, but he did not contemplate anything serious.

A Blackmailers' Punishment.

Perry, O. T., May 14.—Franklin Colly, who, at one time, was a candidate for delegate to Congress, was to-day sentenced to one year and six months in prison for blackmailing. Colly attempted to extract hundreds of dollars from men and women to keep quiet about matters which Colly claimed if made public would cause a sensation. Wives were asked to pay \$25 to get certain information about their husbands, and husbands were asked to pay money to get information of alleged acts of wives. Many letters were written to the best men and women of this city.

When sentenced Colly said he was not guilty, but knew who was guilty party. Colly was a newspaper editor of note.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MAY'S SECOND WEEK'S SURPRISES.

[Monday, May 10th, to Saturday May 15th.]

First: Special Surprise Sale

The entire balance of our imported Scotch, English, French and German Printed High Grade Cottons, Lappets, Balzerines, Etamines, Grenadines, &c., &c., including the highest grade printed cottons manufactured. These are now offered in this special sale at 25c per yard—worth from 35c to 50c per yard.

SECOND: SPECIAL SURPRISE SALE

The entire balance of our High Grade Imported Pattern Dress Goods—this season's choicest Woolen Dress Fabrics, including highest Paris Silk and Wool novelties, the handsomest goods of the season's production—offered in this Special Sale at 99c per yard—real values from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per yard.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, scallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,

Farm Agency,

Phone 206-B.

RALEIGH, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

ICE

RALEIGH, N. C.

NATURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

A LAND WELL FAVORED BY WEALTH OF RESOURCES.

Riches of Forest, Field and Mine—Opportunities for Trucking, Fruit Growing, Lumbering, Etc.

All over New England and the Northwestern States there are farmers, truckers, orchardists, horticulturists, lumbermen and others who are not satisfied, from one cause or another, and who wish to find more genial skies and easier conditions—a place where one can make ends meet and have something to lay aside for the rainy days which come to us all. Some find the long, severe winters in the North and West too trying to the lungs and too expensive to house and feed stock, and that it affords too long a period of enforced idleness. Others are looking for invigorating outdoor life to replace the sedentary existence which is sapping the vital forces of life and making old the middle-aged. To these and others North Carolina offers the greatest possibilities.

Because of its location, climate and soil, it is a favorable location. It lies between the parallels 34 degrees and 36½ degrees north latitude and between the meridians 75½ degrees and 84½ degrees west longitude. It is more than 500 miles in length and is 187 miles in extreme breadth, embracing 52,286 square miles, of which 3,520 are water. North Carolina is situated nearly midway of the United States. As all these States lie entirely in the temperate zone, it appears that this State is situated in the central belt of that zone.

This position assures the State a climate not equaled by any other in the Union, and not excelled by any in the world. Broad statement, but an examination and close comparison of official data will prove its accuracy. North Carolina is exempt from the blizzards and extremes of cold which prevail in the North and West, and from the torrid heat and malarial influences which prevail in the more Southern States. The climate is invigorating and healthful, salubrious and mild, and presents almost ideal conditions for the production of all forms of vegetation outside the purely tropical.

There are three great divisions in the State, to-wit: the mountain region, the Piedmont plateau region and the coastal plain region. The climate in each varies to some extent, controlled by local causes, which need not be entered into here, as the space is limited. Suffice it that there is just enough of heat and cold, moisture and dryness to produce the variations needed for the full development of the cereals, of vegetables and of fruits, for all of which the State is justly celebrated.

That is the prime question, and the most thoughtful dominating every individual seeking a new location. Hence, when he finds that the climate and other conditions of a given region meet his desires, the next question is, "What shall I do?" That depends so completely on what he "knows how to do" that each intending settler must investigate for himself along the lines he is most familiar with, unless, indeed, he be so fortunate as to command capital enough to establish himself in a new business. But North Carolina is so full of possibilities, of business opportunities, that the intending settler may find profitable employment in a number of occupations. The general farmer cannot go amiss. He may grow the cereals, root crops, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts or the grasses as his fancy or training may dictate; he will find land in abundance for any of these purposes at prices which will astonish him. Then if he brings with him the intensive system of agriculture, and applies himself with the same industry and economy he has been accustomed to observe, there will be no doubt of the successful result. The man who cannot make a good living on a farm in North Carolina cannot make it anywhere, and he may as well go at some other occupation, as agriculture evidently don't owe him anything.

Trucking is another name for the production of other agricultural products. In this field North Carolina has splendid advantages, and her truckers have achieved splendid results. The climate is such as to enable the intelligent trucker to keep his place in the movement of early trucks from the South to the North. Florida opens the season, and Georgia and South Carolina have their riches to fill, and then comes North Carolina and later Virginia. It is not infrequently happens that frost or storm to the South of North Carolina makes a wide gap in the "progression" of trucks up the Atlantic coast, and at such times fortunes are made by the truckers in this State. But the normal production of average years affords a reasonably certain income to the careful and industrious trucker. The field is wide and the opportunities abundant for specialists. The crops most successful have been radishes, lettuce, kale, spinach, onions, cabbage, sweet peas, tomatoes, snap beans, asparagus, cucumbers, cantaloupes and Irish potatoes. These all go in the early spring by special trains and steamboats to the great markets of the Northern cities. If the reader knows how to grow these vegetables to perfection, and wants to reap a harvest by getting them into market earlier than his neighbors, let him come down, buy a small farm and go at it—there is money in the job.

And, indeed, this State offers the greatest possibilities to the man versed in fruit culture. Here the whortleberry (huckleberry), strawberry, gooseberry, currants, several varieties of plums, peaches, pears, grapes, quinces, figs and apples grow to perfection and with unexcelled richness of flavor. There can be no question as to the outlook along this line. These fruits all grow here, and the busy scenes in the sand-hill region during the fruit season attest the activity in this important branch of horticulture. Fortunes are being made in fruit-growing and there is room for more. Ample facilities are furnished for the prompt transportation of fruits by the railroads, and the industry is spreading over a considerable area of the eastern part of the Piedmont plateau region. To the man who knows how to do it, the opportunity is presented. In a sketch of this kind it is not practical to cite instances of success, but there are many such. In the more western and elevated lands about Rutherfordton there is presented abundant opportunity for the growing of winter apples at a minimum cost. What a legacy would be left to a son of land on the north side of a mountain, well set in any of the leading varieties of apples, such as York Imperials, Virginia Beauties, Baldwins, Magnum Bonums, Winesaps or Pippins! What a handsome income would be derived from such an orchard in ten years! Do not fail to consider carefully the advantages North Carolina offers to the grower of fruits, and especially so as there is just now springing up an important and profitable business in the shipment of North Carolina winter apples to

Germany and other parts of the European continent. And speaking of fine vegetables and luscious fruits suggests that every favorable condition for the profitable engagement of energy and capital is offered in this State to those who know how to preserve fruits in cans. This is a necessary adjunct to vegetable and fruit-growing, and is the best known means of using any surplus of vegetables or fruits on hand when it does not pay to ship them. The right people this is good advice. There is always a demand for the "best" at a reasonable price, while the inferior goes to the wall.

Again, this region—the eastern portion of the Piedmont region—the valley of the Roanoke river, the richest of such lands as the tobacco, narcissus, hyacinth, gladiolus and several of the lily family. By experiment it has been demonstrated that bulbs of these plants grown in North Carolina are as good, and in some instances superior, to those imported from Holland. This business is in its infancy, and the experiments so far undertaken have proven so successful as to give great promise for the future. In this case it is the early bird who will capture the festive worm.

There are more than 150 kinds of trees in the State, and of these more than fifty are of economic value. There are hundreds of plants now operating in the territory, but there is ample room for others. The introduction of furniture factories and other wood-working establishments need the vastest lumber employment, as the manufactured products pay a much larger per cent. than the crude material. Spokes, helms, parts of buggies, carriages, wagons, etc., may be turned out at a nice profit. There is lack of good marketable material in the forests, which awaits the trained hand for conversion into useful and artistic articles.

And here, again, is offered to him who seeks a legacy to posterity the opportunity of purchasing at very low figures vast tracts of pine lands which may be set with the long-leaf pine and fenced in to protect the young trees which grow spontaneously upon the land. The pine woods are protected from fire and the pine-woods-roster, that razor-backed variety of the hog family, which subsists upon the succulent roots of the young pine for a few years, when the value will be vastly more than at present. The rate of extermination by saw mills and the manufacturers of naval stores is so great as to menace the very existence of the species. One thousand acres set in long-leaf pine would be a rich inheritance thirty years from now.

Then to the practical man who knows how to utilize the minerals found in the State, there are possibilities for making money not dreamed of at present. There are so many of these that one can hardly go amiss when he knows what to do with the materials nature has placed at his hand. A few will be pointed out briefly. There are tons and tons of the yellow, gray and brown sandstone along this line in Moore, Chatham, Richmond and Anson counties—enough to build great cities and to spare. Who will take hold and push it to the front? There are ledges of soapstone, just the thing for fireplaces, firebricks, hearthstones and other useful purposes. There are great zones of slate suitable for enameling to be used on furniture and interior work such as book cases, panels, grates and the like. There are in Richmond county great beds of kaolin suitable for the manufacture of earthenware, bathtubs, washbasins and sanitary appliances of various kinds. This is an inviting field, which would give fruitful returns to those with energy, taste and money.

There are immense beds of iron ore; great veins of pyrites, suitable for conversion into sulphuric acid; the branch and creek bottoms are full of monazite, used in the manufacture of the Wellbach burner, now yielding about \$100,000 a year to those who wash it out; there are gold and copper, and of value yet unearched in the region, and, in fact, there is so much to attract capital and labor in this direction that it would be impossible to tell it all. Come and see!

BANK ROBBER RUN DOWN.

Cashier Identified His Phiz in a Rogue's Gallery Group.

New York, May 13.—Wally O'Connor, a prominent figure in the rogue's gallery and a bank thief and postoffice robber of some renown, was arrested in this city today as the leader of the gang of crooks which descended on the Yonkers Savings Bank, April 12th, and stole \$4,400. O'Connor has been positively identified as the man who lured Lyman N. Cobb, Jr., the cashier of the bank, away from the cash drawer, while an accomplice, armed in hands and knees and stole the money. The Pinkerton agency has been working on the case steadily since the day the robbery occurred. Suspicion immediately fell on O'Connor, because the job was one of the kind known to be of his liking. From a group of pictures Cashier Cobb picked out that of O'Connor as the man who talked to him while the third man robbed the bank. O'Connor was finally located at No. 72 East One hundred and Thirty-second street, this city, and was captured when about to enter the doorway Wednesday night.

As soon as O'Connor reached Yonkers he was taken to police headquarters where Cashier Cobb identified him as the second man who called on him on the day of the robbery. O'Connor, it is said, has been in many affairs similar to the one in which he was caught. He usually worked with Joseph Howard, better known as Killoran, the famous bank and postoffice robber, who, with Allen and Russell, two other notorious thieves, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail July 4th, 1895, and have never since been recaptured. O'Connor first came into prominence in 1883, when, on August 1st, of that year, he and Killoran robbed the First National Bank of Colquhoun, Mich., of many thousands of dollars. They were afterward arrested in Philadelphia and taken back to Michigan for trial. Killoran was convicted, but O'Connor escaped on a technicality.

BLISS' AMBITION.

Refuses to Discuss His Desire to Be First Mayor of Greater New York.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Cornelius N. Bliss, secretary of the interior, refuses absolutely to discuss the question of his alleged desire to be mayor of Greater New York. The story that Secretary Bliss desired to be the first mayor of Greater New York came to Washington at the time that the secretary was in that city. Some of the personal friends of the secretary are said to have given considerable credence to the story, and it appeared to have a good color, coming as it did close upon the stories that Mr. Bliss intended to resign from the cabinet.

There are those at the department who believe that if the secretary can be assured of the office of mayor of Greater New York he will resign the position of secretary of the interior. But the only official information that could be had today was this: "The secretary declines to be interviewed on that matter."

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dacking in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,987. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capital is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the North, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West. Fayetteville street runs South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side. West Side.
 Wilmington, Salisbury, Blount, McDowell and Manly Person,Dawson, Bloodworth,Harrington, Swain and Haywood,Saunders,Lenoir,South, From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:
 North Side. South Side.
 Edenton,Morgan, Jones,Hargett, Lane,Martin, North and Oakwood avenue,Davie, Johnson and Polk,Cabarrus, Peace,Lenoir, Firwood avenue,South,Smithfield and Cannon. The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capital.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
 State area, 52,286 square miles.
 Extreme length is 503½ miles.
 Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
 Length of electoral votes, 11.
 Length of coast line is 314 miles.
 Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
 Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
 Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
 Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
 India population (census 1890) 1,571.
 Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
 Total population (census 1890), 1,017,947.
 Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
 White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
 Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
 Total water-power, 3,500,000 horsepower.
 Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
 Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
 The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,885 feet.
 Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
 Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
 Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
 Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
 Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
 Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
 Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 29.
 Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.

Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
 Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
 Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
 Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, \$2.
 Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
 Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 75 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
 Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
 State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
 Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
 The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
 The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
 The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
 Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level.
 Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.92 degrees.
 Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 355 feet.

Position of Raleigh—State capital—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 75 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
 The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.

Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers, for their work, are required.
 Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, \$4.00 per day.

Homesteads are allowed to the amount of \$1,000 value and personal property to the amount of \$500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works were constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,216 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.
 12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
 13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
 14—S. W. corner North and Person streets.
 15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
 16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
 21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
 23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
 24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
 25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
 26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
 27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
 212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
 214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
 31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
 32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
 34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
 35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
 36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
 37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.

4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital house.)
 41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
 42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
 43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
 47—North street, west of Salisbury, near cab street.
 321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
 45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
 42—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
 City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
 Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
 County Court House, Fayetteville.
 County Jail, rear of county Court House.
 Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
 North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
 North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
 North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
 North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
 North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
 North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
 State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
 State Arsenal, Union Square.
 Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newbern avenue, o. s. e.
 Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
 United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
 Washington Monument, Union Square.
 Public School Buildings.
 Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
 Garfield Graded School (colored), South Swain.
 Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
 Washington Graded School, west South street.

FRANK STRONACH'S

Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium.

N. s. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street,

Auctioneer and

Commission Merchant.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons, Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

56th ANNUAL SESSION

OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to

Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D.,

Principal.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium at the time the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,

Raleigh, N. C.

THE PARK HOTEL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarbboro House.

RALEIGH N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

READ OUR SEEDS! The Tar-Heel Knight, GROW!

Official Organ of the

Grand Lodge

Knights of Pythias

of North Carolina.

We have the largest assortment

of Garden Seeds in the State.

Bright Newsy! Cheap! ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising

Medium in

North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

Our Seeds are Fresh!
Our Seeds Grow!
Our Prices are Low!

Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

Pullen Building, RALEIGH, N. C.

STOCKS WERE STAGNANT

A Disposition to Trade
Curtailed by Rumors
from Washington.

NO ATTENTION PAID GOLD SHIPMENTS

COTTON MARKET DISAPPOINTING
TO THE BULL ELEMENT.

Buying by English Spinners Unusually Light—Wheat Market in the Hands of Professionals—Visible Supply Shows Decrease.

New York, May 14.—Following are bits of gossip which caused fluctuations in the different markets of the world today, as gathered by The Tribune's special financial and commercial correspondent:

It was thought in the room that considerable long stock had been sold in the last few days and that the largest buyers were willing to see some movement that would send prices off temporarily. The market has had a five cent rise and a moderate reaction is reasonable, even assuming that the Chicago end does not amount to much.

At the end of the Chicago Gas company says that the street has made a mistake in thinking that the consolidation bill was defeated in the Illinois house, and in consequence such defeat has been discounted. If the street opinion that the bill is defeated is borne out by the result, I believe Chicago gas will advance on the shorts covering. I should like to see consolidation permitted, but the Legislature will not act the company can go along as now, paying a percent dividends regularly. I know nothing better in which to invest my money.

Friends of the Granger stocks said that while prices might be temporarily depressed on another Cuban scare, there was no question that the corner had been turned in earnings by all the new including Rock Island and Burlington and Quincy. The stocks which would lead the market upward are the Grangers, for there is nothing to be said against them in the way of prospects. Burlington & Quincy declare the regular dividend, probably next week, and the annual meeting of Rock Island, Northwest and Omaha take place in Chicago in less than a month.

Sugar has worked down about a cent looking all the time as if it were getting ready to go up. Traders in the stock say it has been very hard lately to make money in sugar, because the movements have been slow and at the same time deceptive. It is certain that the people who usually know most about sugar are very conservative in their views. They say all depends on the tariff, and that no human being can tell what the final sugar schedule will be.

Some of the selling in Leather results from progress which has been made by the Canine Company, which has between 500 and 400 men at work on 2,000 acres of land which is to be planted with the Canine Company. The company expects to have 2000 acres in cultivation this season.

The renewed weakness in stocks was a hammering by bear traders with the crowd falling on to the movement. The chief argument that was used by bears to depress the market is the \$2,500,000 gold engaged for export by tomorrow's steamers and the agitation much evidence of real extensive liquidation. The selling was largely for short account.

Cuban developments brought room along all through the list. The general opinion was that the bulls would not take hold again until the matter was cleared up in some way.

The corrected comparative statement of the tariff bill was given out today. The percentages of the sugar schedule are as follows: Sugar not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, tank bottom, etc., best and cane, under the McKinley bill, free; Wilson bill, 40 per cent; Dingley bill, 72 per cent; Senate bill, 10 per cent. Sugar above No. 10 and discolored, Wilson bill, 10 per cent; McKinley bill, 10 per cent; Dingley bill, 1.75 cents per pound; Senate bill, 1.16 and 35 per cent ad valorem.

American Cotton Oil	10
American Tobacco	pref'd
B. & O.	104
Bay State Gas	11
C. C. & S. L.	27
Canada Southern	46
C. & O.	16
B. & Q.	73
Chicago Gas	81
Colorado Fuel and Iron	164
Consolidated Gas	160
Delaware & Hudson	148
Denver & Rio Grande	104
Erie	92
General Electric	31
Hocking Valley	1
Illinois Central	93
J. Central	75
L. & N.	44
L. E. & W.	12
Laclede Gas	pref'd
Lead	92
Lake Shore	161
Missouri Pacific	13
Mobile & Ohio	17
Manhattan	84
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10
Michigan Central	26
North American	96
Northern Pacific	12
N. W.	pref'd
N. Y. Central	154
Omaha	55
Ontario & Western	138
Pullman Palace Car Co	157
Pacific Mail	27
Rock Island	63
Reading	18
Sugar	112
St. Paul	73
Standard Rock & Twine	131
Southern Railway	7
Silver Certificates	25
Sus. & Western	61
Tenn. Coal & Iron	7
Texas Pacific	19
Union Pacific	8
U. S. Rubber	6
U. S. Leather	pref'd
W. & L. E.	53
Wabash	pref'd
Western Union	76

LONDON STOCK CLOSING.
London, May 14.—The market for American closed as follows: Southern Railway, preferred, 26 1/4; St. Paul, 73 1/4; New York Central, 99 1/4; Union Pacific, 6 3/4; Reading, 18 1/4; Louisville and Nashville, 44.

LONDON MONEY.
London, May 14.—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 113 1/2, and for the account, 113 3/4. Bar silver steady, 28 1/16d.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.
New York, May 14.—Lazard Freres will ship \$1,250,000 gold tomorrow.

COTTON FUTURES.
New York, May 14.—Cotton futures closed steady. Sales, 86,400 bales. January, 6.91; February, 6.95; March, 6.99; May, 7.43; June, 7.44; July, 7.46; August, 7.38; September, 7.04; October, 6.86; November, 6.85; December, 6.87.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.
Liverpool, May 14.—12:30 P. M.—Demand moderate; prices lower. American middling, 4 1/2-3d. Sales, 7,000; export, 500; receipts, 9,000; American, 7,000.

Futures opened quiet and steady; demand moderate; now quiet.
May, 406; May-June, 405; June-July, 405; July-August, 404; August-September, 357; September-October, 357; October-November, 357; November-December, 348; December-January, 348; January-February, 348; February-March, 349.
2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, 7,000 bales; American, 6,700; middling, 4 1/2-3d. Near months easy and distant months steady.
July, 405; May-June, 404; June-July, 404; July-August, 403; August-September, 357; September-October, 357; October-November, 357; November-December, 348; December-January, 348; January-February, 348; February-March, 349.
4 P. M.—Futures closed steady with near months lower and later months higher.
May, 406; May-June, 405; June-July, 404; July-August, 403; August-September, 357; September-October, 357; October-November, 357; November-December, 348; December-January, 348; January-February, 348; February-March, 349.

NEW YORK SPOTS.
New York, May 14.—Spot market firm; middling uplands, 7 13-16c. Sales 2,947 bales.

ESTIMATES FOR TOMORROW.
New Orleans, May 14.—New Orleans receipts of cotton tomorrow estimated at 1,300 to 1,600 bales.

COMPARATIVE PORT RECEIPTS.
New York, May 14.—The port receipts of cotton today are 4,000 bales, as compared with 4,740 bales this day last week, and 4,550 last year.

RECEIPTS LAST YEAR.
New York, May 14.—Cotton receipts last year: Galveston, 557 bales; New Orleans, 1,611; Mobile, 6; Savannah, 466; Charleston, 79; Wilmington, 25; Norfolk, 582; Baltimore, 200; Boston, 549; Philadelphia, 79; West Point, 399; Memphis, 65; Augusta, 43; St. Louis, 68; Cincinnati, 295; Houston, 222.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT THE PORTS.
New York, May 14.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston, 310; Charleston, 20; Galveston, 217; Mobile, 131; New Orleans, 725; Norfolk, 89; Savannah, 390; Houston, 114; Memphis, 132; Philadelphia, 295; Cincinnati, 776.

Raleigh Cotton Market.
Strict good middling, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Good middling, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Strict middling, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Middling, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Prices firm.

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKET.
Flour—Best patent, per barrel, \$6.00; straight, per barrel, \$5.50; clear flour, \$5; low grades, \$4.50.
Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c; Bacon—Western, 7c per pound; Hams—North Carolina, 11 1/2c; Baltimore, 12c.
Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arabica, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12 1/2@20c.	
Butter—Country, 25c; country, 25c; western creamery, 30c.	
Eggs—12 1/2 c per dozen.	
Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12 1/2c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.	
Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.	
Cabbage—Per crate, \$2; per head, 5@10c.	
Beans—String, per crate, \$1.75; per quart, 10c.	
Squash—Per head, \$1.50.	
Potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, 45c per bushel.	
Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, 45c per bushel.	
Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.	
Radishes—Per bunch, 2 1/2@5c.	
Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.	
Peas—Per peck, 25c; per quart, 5c.	
Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.	
Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunch, 44 for 25c.	
Spinage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.	
Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@1.50.	
Lemons—Per crate, 350 to 360 in a box, \$2 1/2@3.00.	
Peanuts—Per pound, 2 1/4@4c, according to grade.	
Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.	
Oranges—Messina, per box, \$2.50@4.00; California, per box, \$3.00@4.50.	
Apples—Per barrel, \$3.50@4.50, according to grade.	
Hay—No. 1, straight timothy, \$19; No. 2, mixed, \$15.	
Brass—Per ton, \$17@18.	
Shin—Per barrel, \$19@20.	
Cotton seed meal, \$21@22.	

Chicago Produce Market.		
Chicago, May 14.		
Leading futures ranged as follows:		
WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
July	73 1/2	73 1/2
Sept	69	68 1/2
CORN—		
July	25 1/2	25 1/2
Sept	20 1/2	20 1/2
OATS—		
July	18 1/2	18 1/2
Sept	18 1/2	18 1/2
PORK—		
July	\$8 60	\$8 60
Sept	8 62	8 62
LARD—		
July	3 95	3 95
Sept	4 05	4 02
RIBS—		
July	4 65	4 65
Sept	4 70	4 67

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 301 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, May 14.—Stocks—There were evidences during the afternoon, but the traders had sold the market to a standstill. They had profits on paper, but they found that when they covered that there were very few stocks for sale. On the other hand no outside buying orders came in and this fact encouraged the professionals to remain short, the result of the day being almost complete stagnation. Some of the smaller traders covered and this resulted in the moderate rally which took place during the last hour. The report that the President will send a message to Congress on the Cuban question next Monday had the result of curtailing any disposition towards activity in speculation which might exist. Ever since the Venezuelan panic has been a source of complete nervousness on the war question, this was shown by the absurd break which took place in the stock market at the time when the Cameron Cuban resolutions were favorably reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. There was no news of interest during the afternoon. No further attention was paid to gold shipments, and there was nothing in the news from the West to produce any change in the bullish feeling which already existed in regard to the Grangers. Jersey Central developed further weakness, principally due to the attacks of a firm which has been very successful on the bear side of the stock ever since the break occurred some two months ago. Traders who sold Sugar in the morning bought their stock back in the afternoon when they found that something like 4,000 shares were wanted at 112. The closing was dull and featureless at moderate rallies from the low point.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

New York, May 14.—Cotton—There was further disappointment for the bulls in cotton to be found in the Liverpool cables this morning. Quotations were materially lower at one time, but closed at a partial recovery and the net loss to the bulls was about 1 1/2-6d. The old crop positions abroad were considerably weaker than the new crop, a reversal of the sentiment as regards old and new cotton not hitherto noticeable. The decline in the near crop abroad was said to be due to the receipts of unfavorable advices by Manchester with regard to the prospect in India. The effect was to cause the holders of the old crop months to sell out and to cover their hedges in the new crop months. This in turn caused some liquidation on the part of long holders in the Liverpool market. The market there was very active and it does not seem much of a movement on either side to affect prices. New York opened at from 6 points down to 2 down on the first positions of the new crop in response to the weakness abroad, but the developments of some buying in July caused a sharp recovery up to last night's prices. The new crop months have gained today and December cotton is at an advance of a point over last night. The demand for spot cotton is less urgent and will doubtless remain so until a more profitable basis of shipment from this country abroad is found. Crop conditions are of the same tenor as usual, but there is nothing in them which can be relied upon to affect the market in either direction.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Chicago, May 14.—Wheat—Again Liverpool cables ignored our advance and came id lower on account of lowering of ocean freight rates. London cables, however, brought liberal acceptance of wheat for fall trading. The public supply promises to be another good decrease and it is claimed that the entire stock at Duluth will be moved out before the middle of June. Foreign houses are quietly buying May wheat at New York and the widening of the premium here shows the presence of a large short interest in May. The market today was in the hands of professionals, and sold off to net prices, but on the decline a large business was done both here and at the seaboard for shipment and 175,000 bushels of wheat was worked here today for direct export notwithstanding the decline in prices. The buying side still remains the safest. Corn and oats were depressed by the weakness in wheat and by heavy sales for country account. Provisions were weakened under increased receipts of hogs at all points. There was very little trading.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE 1897.

Recognized as a Great, Safe, Clean Family Paper—A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Culture of Every Member of the Family.

A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort will be made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends. Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the spirit and the editorial quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties.

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interests of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who value the spirit and the editorial quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly. The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek for less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictorial weeklies, whether printed in black or in colors, all sell at 10 cents a copy, or for \$1 a year. THE TRIBUNE's colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictorial weekly, in several colors, worth \$2.50 a year. At this price, however, it would be expensive, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of \$2.00 a year. Those who do not remit \$2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, \$8.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, \$2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY \$2.50. WEEKLY, \$1.00. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy.

THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The policies of the paper will not be advanced and the battle for pure democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature of the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year \$8 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year 2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to THE TRIBUNE, Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.

MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVEN'T YOU

Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first-class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen. The owner. Call to see them.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect June 14, 1896.

JOHN GILL, Receiver. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.		South Bound.	
No. 2, Daily.		No. 1, Daily.	
Lv. Wilmington.....	8:00 a m	Lv. Mt. Airy.....	8:40 a m
Lv. Fayetteville.....	11:10 a m	Lv. Rural Hall.....	10:04 a m
Lv. Fayetteville.....	11:27 a m	Lv. Walnut Cove.....	10:32 a m
Lv. Sanford.....	1:00 p m	Lv. Stokesdale.....	11:07 a m
Lv. Greensboro.....	3:25 p m	Lv. Greensboro.....	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro.....	3:35 p m	Lv. Greensboro.....	12:15 p m
Lv. Stokesdale.....	4:23 p m	Lv. Greensboro.....	12:43 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove.....	4:55 p m	Lv. Sanford.....	2:40 p m
Lv. Rural Hall.....	5:26 p m	Lv. Fayetteville Junction.....	3:55 p m
Lv. Mt. Airy.....	6:50 p m	Lv. Fayetteville.....	3:58 p m
		Lv. Fayetteville.....	4:23 p m
		Lv. Wilmington.....	7:30 p m

North Bound.		South Bound.	
No. 4, Daily.		No. 3, Daily.	
Lv. Bennettsville.....	8:10 a m	Lv. Fayetteville.....	4:25 p m
Lv. Maxton.....	9:23 a m	Lv. Hope Mills.....	4:45 p m
Lv. Maxton.....	9:33 a m	Lv. Red Springs.....	5:35 p m
Lv. Maxton.....	10:24 a m	Lv. Maxton.....	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton.....	10:52 a m	Lv. Maxton.....	6:18 p m
Lv. Maxton.....	11:16 a m	Lv. Bennettsville.....	7:30 p m
		No. 16, Mixed.	
		Daily, ex. Sun.	
		Lv. Ramseur.....	8:45 a m
		Lv. Climax.....	8:55 a m
		Lv. Greensboro.....	9:20 a m
		Lv. Greensboro.....	9:35 a m
		Lv. Stokesdale.....	11:07 a m
		Lv. Madison.....	11:55 a m

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American News papers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books
WRITE
CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, May 14.—For Virginia and North Carolina—Fair; cooler; northerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Saturday, fair and cooler; considerably cooler Saturday afternoon.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	75	.00	S.	P. lly Cl'dy.
Charlotte	70	.01	N. W.	Clear.
Wilmington	72	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	72	.00	S.	P. lly Cl'dy.
Washington	60	.30	W.	Cloudy.
New York	56	.00	S. E.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 69; normal, 67; departure 2.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .20; departure, .20.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 2 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 138 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, .63 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .42 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm is still central north of the east lake region, with rainy and stormy weather in that vicinity and gales on the lakes, the highest wind velocity being 48 miles at Buffalo. The weather continues cloudy over the Atlantic States down to Florida, but the rain has ceased.

In the central valley and west the weather is generally fair, and in the northwest it is much cooler, with killing frost at North Platte, heavy frost at Huron and light at Bismarck and St. Paul.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local and Personal.

Dr. V. E. Turner has returned from Charlotte.

Judge Whitaker was out yesterday after his recent attack of illness.

Mrs. Julius H. Mahler, of Durham, is visiting Mrs. H. Mahler, on Fayetteville street.

Captain C. D. Heatt was well enough to be up today yesterday, to the delight of everyone.

Mesdames W. H. Holleman and W. H. Robbins went to Trinity yesterday to visit relatives.

Grand Secretary B. H. Woodell has returned from Charlotte where he attended the session of the Grand Lodge.

Sheriff Sutton, of Lenoir county, brought two convicts to the State prison yesterday. They were convicted for larceny.

President McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial college, Greensboro, made The Tribune office a pleasant call yesterday.

The preliminary hearing of the case against Tom Terrell for the murder of John Gill at Wake Forest has been postponed until next Thursday.

An execution against the person of Thomas Robertson, who was convicted of the seduction of Julia Hester, was issued yesterday, and he is now in jail.

Miss Clyde Ellington, who left the city several days ago to attend the Southern Baptist convention at Wilmington, is now the guest of relatives at Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Felt and their two young boys arrived in the city yesterday from Emporia, Fla., on a visit to relatives and friends. Mrs. Felt is a sister of Mrs. S. W. Brewer and Mrs. J. J. Thomas.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Mr. James Coats and Miss Eliza Carroll. A young white man named Smith procured a license to wed Dasie Pool, but it was learned that he was under age and the license was canceled.

Mrs. Arnold and daughter, of California, who has for some time been the guest of Mrs. General D. H. Hill in this city, left yesterday for Charlotte, where she will spend some time before starting for her California home.

Captain C. D. Heatt has a handsome flag painted by the late William Gale Brown, which was presented to the Raleigh Light Infantry by the ladies of Raleigh. The company was organized July 25th, 1874, and on disbanding presented their flag to Captain Heatt.

The revival services at the Christian church were well attended last night and an interesting service was the result. Dr. Barrett preached an able sermon, the subject of which was "What to do to be Saved." There were several manifestations of interest. Services at 8 o'clock tonight.

Governor Russell has appointed Mr. Albert Johnson, of this city, State standard keeper. Mr. Johnson is the present incumbent. Mr. Johnson is probably the oldest citizen of Raleigh, and while the compensation is small, \$100 per annum, his host of friends rejoice at the appointment.

The faculty of Wake Forest college has very kindly consented to postpone the opening of the summer school from June 25th to June 28th, so as not to conflict with the Teacher's Assembly at Morehead. However, the pastor's institute will open on June 23d, as announced. The teachers of the State highly appreciate this action of the faculty of Wake Forest.

Sheriff J. L. Hahn, of New Bern, arrived here yesterday with the negro Bobo, whose sentence to be hanged was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Russell, and that criminal is now within the walls of the State prison. At Goldsboro there were mutterings about lynching, but Mr. Hahn had the prisoner doubly guarded, and arrived here without serious trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tucker arrived in the city from their bridal tour yesterday. They visited Washington, New York and other Northern points. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are receiving the hearty congratulations of their many friends. Mrs. Tucker is from Franklin county, but has lived in Raleigh and has many friends here. Mr. Tucker is the popular clerk and bookkeeper at the Park Hotel. They are stopping at the Park.

Lemons, 15 and 20 cents a dozen, at Dugh's.

Grocery Specials for Saturday.

2 lbs. canned corn beef, 20c a can.
1 lb. canned brown, 10c a pound.
1 lb. lunch tongue, 24c a pound.
Pickles, 9c a bottle.
Pecan black and green tea, 35c a pound.
Picnic hams, 85c a pound.
Best country hams, 10c a pound.
Starch, 45c a pound.
Corn starch, 7c a package.

WOOLCOTT & SON.

Oranges, bananas, apples and lemons at Dugh's.

CHARLES JAY HARRIS DEAD

DIED AT A. AND M. COLLEGE YESTERDAY
AT 4 A. M.

Remains Carried to Mebane on the Afternoon Train—He Was a Highly Esteemed Pupil.

A pall of sorrow fell upon the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts early yesterday morning when death claimed a popular student, Mr. Charles Jay Harris, as its victim. The death occurred at 4 o'clock, and was not unexpected, having been quite dangerously ill for some time.

The deceased was about 21 years of age and was a native of Mebane, this State. This was his second year, and he was a mechanical student, a member of the Sophomore class and also of the Leazar Literary society.

The remains were sent to Mebane for interment yesterday on the 3:40 o'clock Southern train.

A party consisting of the deceased's father, sister and four A. and M. College students accompanied the remains. The students were: Messrs. L. R. Whitte, V. B. Ramsour, These gentlemen were also pall-bearers, as were also Messrs. Charles Sowers and W. A. Stevenson. The remains were accompanied to the Union depot by the faculty and students.

The entire company of students and faculty participated in a procession from the college to the Union depot. The procession was headed by a company of cadets with horns who executed a plaintive funeral dirge. There was also an military escort.

At the depot, while the remains awaited the coming of the train, the coffin was covered with superb floral tributes. Especially noteworthy were the tributes from the deceased's classmates and of Leazar literary society. The initials, "L. J. S." were tastefully worked in the latter. Both were composed of rare flowers. There were also a number of handsome bouquets from individual friends.

At the A. and M. College faculty and pupils speak in warmest commendation of the admirable traits of their deceased pupil and fellow-student.

The remains will be interred at Mebane today.

DEATH OF MRS. STURGIS.

Was in Poor Health for Twenty Years.

Mrs. Nina Sturgis, wife of Mr. T. C. Sturgis, ticket agent at the Southern depot, died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and the funeral will take place at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 10 o'clock today, conducted by the rector, Rev. Dr. Pittenger.

Mrs. Sturgis had been dangerously ill for the past five weeks and her death was due to nervous prostration.

The deceased was 42 years of age, and was married to Mr. Sturgis twenty-two years ago last December. She was a native of Quebec county, Canada, but was teaching school in Georgia at the time of her marriage, and Mr. Sturgis was postmaster at Columbus, Ga. She graduated from McGill's University for Women at Montreal, Canada, as a teacher. At this time she was only fifteen years of age.

Very soon thereafter she accepted a position as teacher in a college at St. Johnsbury, Vt., then at Five Forks, Montreal and subsequently came South and was married. She had two children, the first 13 years old and the other 4 years.

Mrs. Sturgis had only two relatives in the United States. They are Mrs. Shaw, at Aspen, Col., and Mrs. Atford, of Boston. She was a cousin of Marshall McMahon, ex-President of the French Republic.

For the past twenty years she has been an invalid, but during it all has been patient and cheerful. She has been in Raleigh only since last December, having spent last summer and fall in Colorado, the guest of her sister, at Aspen.

A host of friends in this city sympathize very deeply with the bereavement of this sad bereavement.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS.

Commissioner of Agriculture Makes His First Report.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, commissioner of agriculture, has just issued his first 1897 crop report which makes quite a good showing. The report is as follows: The general condition and progress of farm work this year compared with the average, 94 per cent.; cotton planted compared with last year, 102 per cent.; corn will be planted compared with last year, 101 per cent.; condition of wheat compared with last year, 110 per cent.; amount of oats was sown compared with an average, 91 per cent.; the condition of oats compared with an average, 105 per cent.; number of horses compared with last year, 102 per cent.; number of mules compared with last year, 100 per cent.; number of cattle compared with last year, 94 per cent.; number of hogs compared with last year, 97 per cent.; prospects for apples compared with an average, 75 per cent.; prospects for peaches compared with an average, 67 per cent.; prospects for grapes compared with an average, 84 per cent.; condition of the trucking interests and small fruits compared with last year, 88 per cent.

Mrs. Glass' Defence.

The Press-Visitor yesterday published a communication from Mrs. George Glass, dated from 711 East Light street, Richmond, in which she contradicts the charges recently made against her character by her husband in this city, and enclosed a letter written by her sister, Mrs. Beddingfield, in which she charges that Mrs. Glass left her home because of cruel treatment by her husband and asserts that all the recently published charges against Mrs. Glass are false. A counter charge is also made by Mrs. Beddingfield that Mr. Glass has been unkindly to his wife and other women, which she says, one of the principal reasons Mrs. Glass deserted him.

A letter from Mr. Hart is also published, in which he says that he left Raleigh Tuesday morning, and not Thursday, as the papers had stated. He says Mrs. Glass is a lady, and that he has always treated her as such.

The Renovation Complete.

The work of renovating the carpets in the Supreme Court room and library was concluded yesterday and both will be again open to the public Monday. A patent process was used and the carpets cleaned without taking them from the floor. The renovation makes a decided improvement in the appearance of the apartments.

Pineapples at Dugh's.

Pineapples at Dugh's.

THE CINEOGRAPH LAST NIGHT.

Academy of Music Packed With People.

The Academy of Music was last night the scene of one of the most successful and enjoyable entertainments ever given in the city of Raleigh. The Southern Cineograph Company presented their first exhibition of the wonderful scientific instrument to a house that was packed to its utmost capacity, there being over a thousand people present. It was both a surprise and a happy audience, and as the instrument portrayed on the canvas each moving scene of startling reality, it was greeted with rounds of hearty applause.

The young gentlemen comprising the Cineograph Company are thorough masters of the instrument and operate it to perfection. The great number of children present in the audience was noticeable and each delighted child got a new insight into the marvels and beauties of physical science. The accessories to the living pictures were so well arranged that the vivid effect was greatly increased. The tour of the Cineograph Company will be evidently successful, because nobody can afford to miss such an enjoyable and instructive exhibition. Another entertainment will be given tonight at the Academy of Music with an entire change of program.

Reception to Mrs. Handy.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Craighill threw open the doors of their hospitable home Thursday evening to a number of friends, whom they invited to meet Mrs. Craighill's cousin, Mrs. Handy, Winston. The guests were met in a most gracious manner by Mr. Thomas Pseud and Mr. Henry Litchford and introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Craighill and Mrs. Handy, who received them in the drawing room. From the parlor the guests were conducted to the dining room where Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Mary Davis presided. Refreshments of the daintiest and most delicious character were served. The decorations were in red. They were artistically arranged and presented a beautiful appearance. The numerous guests all pronounced it one of the most enjoyable receptions of the season.

Change in Programme.

President McIver of the State Normal and Industrial College informs us that it has been necessary to make a slight change in the commencement exercises of this institution next week, May 14th. Mr. Curry will speak on Monday night instead of Tuesday, as previously announced. The Finger memorial exercises will take place on Tuesday morning instead of Wednesday morning.

Dr. Curry's findings that in order to meet other engagements he was obliged to leave Greensboro on Tuesday morning. The rest of the program, including Hon. Julian S. Carr's address on the Philosophy of the South, will be held on Tuesday morning, and Mr. Walter H. Page's address on Wednesday morning, remains as first announced. Mr. Page's subject on Wednesday will be "The Forgotten Man."

Yarboro House Arrivals.

W. Chatterton, Baltimore; Spencer Taylor, North Carolina; Jno. Whetstone, Norfolk; Thos. J. B. Watts, Baltimore; W. S. King, Portsmouth, Va.; George Coates, Portsmouth, Va.; Miss Kate and Janet Badger, city; E. J. Maston, Wilkesboro; C. H. Snow, Jr., Baltimore; G. C. Stewart, New York; G. E. Crabber, New York; S. B. Younge, Lynchburg, Va.; John Johnson, Lynchburg, Va.; M. C. Winston, Show, North Carolina; H. T. Jones, North Carolina; Silas Jones, North Carolina; Chas. D. Melver, Greensboro; J. T. Leach, North Carolina; C. Davis, North Carolina; J. O. Buckner, Lynchburg; R. W. Drew, Baltimore; Edwin G. Subils, Columbia, S. C.; W. A. Springer, Boston; Joseph L. Hahn, Craven county; Benj. Sutton, Kingston; J. B. Massena, Henderson; C. E. Poland, North Carolina; W. T. O'Brien, Durham; J. W. Wilson, North Carolina.

Death of Mr. Merrimon.

Died in Johnston, S. C., on the evening of the 13th inst., Edgar Augustus, eldest son of the late Judge and Mrs. A. S. Merrimon. The remains will arrive here this morning, and the funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Edenton Street M. E. church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Local News.

Last night at Christ church two gentlemen exchanged hats. The hat with the initial "K" can be had by applying at the Citizen's Bank.

Mr. John W. Wood, of New York, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and is the guest of his former rector, the Rev. Dr. Pittenger.

The Rev. D. J. Miller, formerly a teacher in this city, and a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, now rector of St. Andrew's church, Greensboro, will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd tomorrow morning.

The Rev. James H. Lamb, of New Jersey, general secretary of the Clergy-men's Retiring Fund Society, is in the city in the interest of that society, and is the guest of Mrs. Bush, on Blount street. He will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd tomorrow night.

Disorderly Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., May 14.—When the Senate election bill came up this morning in the House for action the silverites filibustered and tried in every way to prevent the Republicans and gold Democrats from getting the bill before the House. The Republican Speaker was denounced by the silverites as a fraud, and pandemonium reigned for fifteen minutes. The Sergeant-at-Arms, a silver man, refused to stop the silver man, and the Speaker had to deplore the body adjourned to restore order.

One Hundred Dead in a Wrecked Train.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—A military train on the Valk-Dorjev Railway was derailed today. Sixteen cars were wrecked. It was found that twenty of their occupants were killed and sixty were injured.

Send orders for Sunday cream to Dugh-to-day.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarbrough Block.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House at the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT.

Chairman Building Committee.

OVER HALF A CENTURY

The Family Friend.

THE FRIEND OF CHILDREN
PARENTS
GRANDPARENTS
MOTHER'S FRIEND.

POND'S EXTRACT

FOR ALL PAIN.

The Genuine never fails.
It can always be relied on.
Used Internally and Externally.

For superior to any imitation or substitute.
It costs more to make, it costs more to buy—but is cheaper because stronger, better and purer than anything else.

Note our Name on Label and Wrapper.

Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at \$6.35 for round trip, limited 15 days from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at \$2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return, at \$4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Kennesaw, Ga., and return, at \$3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return, at \$2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt.

W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

MONEY SAVERS.

Our Prices.



Whiting Bros.

RELEIGH, N. C.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or loaned? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, Mangr. for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

WILKESBORO HOTEL.

Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C. For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

A. B. STONACH



HERMSDORF DYED

Our Own Import Orders

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, and Men's Half Hose in Lisle and Cotton, 5c per pair and 50c per dozen, less than you will pay else.

where

15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Ladies' Tan and Black Hose, 15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Initial letter stamped free of charge on purchases of half dozen pairs.

FASHIONS FOR MAY—Fashions for May now ready, free to our Customers.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

High CLASS FOOTWEAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

\$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.

Finer g. ades from \$1.25 up.

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men \$1.98.

Finer grades from \$2.25 up.

\$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.

Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL, LEADER OF LOW PRICES.

130 Fayetteville Street.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

to educate!

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry.

JAMES DIXWIDIE, M. A. (University Virginia).

Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns, FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING.

Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. Phone 112.

MISS EVA PALMER, Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty. Having completed a thorough course at the Maternity Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, Charlotte, N. C.

In fact The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms is the one book that every Magistrate and County Officer must have for properly conducting their office.

Price, by Mail, \$2.00.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Is now ready. This valuable book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the Laws of 1897. It is a Library of itself for Justices of the Peace and County Officers, and is indispensable. It contains all the Legal Forms, the Statutory Law, Marriage Ceremony. The Duties and Powers of Justices of Peace and County Officers and a Complete Fee Bill.

It was even kept in the hands of the people of the